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INSTRUCT FOR MR. FAIRBANKS

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TELLS DELEGATES AT LARGE TO SUPPORT EX-VICE PRES.

LARGE CROWD PRESENT

Morrow and O'Rear Among The Eight Delegates From The State at Large.

Louisville, Ky., March 1.—Phoenix Hill hall was filled with delegates and visitors when the Republican State convention was called to order at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon by E. T. Franks, of Owensboro, chairman of the state central committee.

It was noticeable that the colored representation was not as large as previous Republican State gatherings.

Among the conspicuous figures were Leslie Combs, of Lexington, the "chief herder" of the Bull Moose in Kentucky. He came into the convention hall wearing an alternate badge and took a seat down in front.

After Secretary A. S. Bennett had read the official call of the convention the roll call showed, as stated by Chairman Franks that "every county was represented except Livington and 'Stanley' ".

In the opening speech Chairman Franks congratulated the Republicans of Kentucky on being a united party. He referred to the coming back of the Bull Moose.

"Love of home, love of state and love of nation," he said "was the reason for the reunion. He piled high indictments against the Democratic national and state administrations. He predicted that Kentucky would go Republican this fall.

He announced Thurman B. Dixon, of Allen county, as temporary chairman. Mr. Dixon then took the gavel and delivered the keynote speech.

McKenzie Moss, of Bowling Green, presided as permanent chairman.

The eight delegates at large, with half a vote each, were instructed to "vote in the national convention for Fairbanks for President as long as his name is before the convention."

E. P. Morrow, Augustus E. Willson, John W. Langley, Caleb Powers, William Marshall Bullitt and Phil Brown, a negro editor, were elected members of the state at large delegation.

R. W. Hunter and W. D. Cochran were appointed members at large of the state central committee, by Judge McKenzie Moss, who was elected chairman of convention.

S. H. Kash, of Corbin; W. H. Strange, of Hart county; J. W. Bomar, of Louisville, and G. L. Perryman, of Adair county, were chosen as delegates from the state at large. The later two are alternates.

After the convention adjourned delegates to the national convention met to elect a Republican national committeeman. Col. J. W. McCulloch, of Owensboro, was re-elected. The delegates were in session until after 2 o'clock, Col. McCulloch's election taking place at 2:15.

E. T. Franks, of Owensboro, was re-elected chairman of the Republican state central committee,and Alvis Bennett was re-elected secretary.

DIAZ REPORTED IN PACT WITH ZAPATA AND VILLA

El Paso, Tex., March 1.—Felix Diaz, nephew of the former Mexican President Porfirio Diaz, who is said to have landed on the east coast of Mexico to launch a new revolt, has effected an understanding with Zapata and the followers of Villa, according to friends of the latter here. They declared to-day that conferences —held here last week with emissaries of Diaz—had resulted in an agreement between the leaders.

A junta, it was also said, had been established here, but Federal officials who examined a number of refugee Mexicans suspected of being interested in the movement said they were unable to secure definite information concerning its operations.

Villa followers frankly declared that their leader, the proscribed Chihuahua chieftain, would willingly co-operate with Diaz. Villa previously had an understanding with Zapata. Villa's principal desire, they said, was to overthrow Carranza and he would give or accept any aid in accomplishing that purpose.

ULTIMATUM TO PORTUGAL FORWARDED BY GERMANY

London, March 1.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Portugal demanding the restoration within forty-eight hours of the German ships recently seized by that country, according to a dispatch from Madrid to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The first seizure of German merchant ships by Portugal occurred February 23 at Lisbon, when the naval authorities took possession of thirty-six German and Austrian ships in the Tagus. On February 25 the seizure of eight German steamships by the Portuguese authorities at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, was announced, and it was un-officially declared that the requisitioning of German and Austrian vessels had been extended to all those lying in the ports of Portugal and her colonies.

REVOLUTIONARY PLOT AGAINST U. S. RIGHTS

Washington, Feb. 29.—Gen. Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Minister, has received private advices from New Orleans telling of a revolutionary plot on foot there against the Government of Nicaragua designed to prevent ratification of the treaty by which the United States is to acquire Nicaraguan Canal rights and a naval base on the Bay of Fonseca. The Minister said last night he had no fears of such a plot developing into serious proportions and that so far he had not brought the matter to the attention of the State Department.

NEW TRIAL FOR CHARLIE FULKERSON

SLACK THINKS ARGUMENT OF COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY PREJUDICIAL.

Near the close of the recent term of the Ohio Circuit Court the motion for new trial of Charlie Fulkerson who was convicted at the special August term of Court of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to a term in the penetentiary for killing Wesley Smith at Rockport in May 1909, was heard by Judge Slack. The only grounds for new trial relied on by the defendant of Commonwealth's Attorney Ben D. Ringo was prejudicial to the rights of the defendant, and after brief consideration of the argument, which had been reported by the official stenographer the Court was of the opinion that the defendant's complaint was well founded and awarded him a new trial. The particular portion of the argument of which the defendant most streniously complained was that portion which urged the jury to find the defendant guilty lest he should be turned loose and return to his former neighborhood where he was not wanted. The defendant pleaded insanity as defense and it was in response to this plea that the argument referred to was made.

It was not urged that the evidence heard on the trial, which shows that Smith was killed in a most burtal manner, was not sufficient to support the verdict of guilty, but that the argument referred to was prejudicial to the rights of the defendant.

The evidence produced by the Commonwealth on the trial shows that Fulkerson used a single barrel shot-gun, and deliberately shot Smith first in the back, then loaded and shot him twice more, the last time while his victim was prostrate on the ground. The evidence further showed that Smith was at the home of Fulkerson ostensibly for improper relations with fulkerson's wife and on being apprehended by Fulkerson there was some evidence that as he ran away he put his hand in his pocket as though to draw a weapon.

It is not known whether Fulkerson will be put on trial again or not, as it is rumored that the people who were urging his prosecution have relented and now desire that he be permitted to go on his own reconizance pleading good behavior. The indictment was filed away soon after the homicide on such condition but was reinstated last June when it was made to appear that his conduct was not good.

NO COMPROMISE DEMANDS WILSON

SAYS CONGRESS MUST TAKE RECORD VOTE AS TO WARNING AMERICANS.

NEGOTIATIONS HELP US

President Will Take No Further Steps in German Controversy on His Own Responsibility.

Washington, March 1.—President Wilson served notice on Congress tonight that he will consent to nothing less than a record vote on the anti-Administration resolutions to warn Americans off the armed ships of European belligerents before he goes on with the German submarine negotiations.

No compromise proposition, such as a vote of confidence in the President's foreign policy will be acceptable. Such an action, it is held, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the President lacks the support of Congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of international law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of Congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on the straight out-and-out question.

President Wilson made his position clear to Congressional leaders tonight in unequivocal terms, as the climax to a day of confusion, uncertainty and political maneuvering that marked the opening of his first real fight with Congress.

If it is to emphasize that the President absolutely refuses to continue the negotiations with Germany until the attitude of Congress is settled, it was made known that the United States does not consider the latest assurances from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, as broad or as satisfactory as those originally given. No further step will be taken, however, while the President waits on Congress. Meanwhile the pending Lusitania agreement will not be finally accepted.

The whole situation in Congress, confused by the President's call for a vote, was thrown into a snarl today when at an early morning conference the President outlined his position to Chairman Stone and Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Senate Leader Kern, Speaker Clark, House Leader Kitchin and Acting Chairman Pou, of the House Rules Committee.

As soon as the delegation returned to the capital with news of what the President had said, it was apparent that some of the leaders who had secretly supported the anti-Administration forces, and under Administration pressure had pocketed resolutions in committee when there was danger of their being passed, realized that the President and his friends had suddenly gained the whip hand.

It was plain that they at once devoted their efforts to attempts to avoid a defeat at the hands of the Administration forces by sidetracking the main issue and making the fight turn to a vote on a resolution of confidence for the President in which they could join without compromising their position in support of warning Americans to avoid belligerent armed ships.

Practically in control of the machinery of the House these leaders held the situation in deadlock all day, while they conferred and sought for some proposal which would satisfy the President and still save their positions.

FORMER HARTFORD MAN MAKES GOOD DETECTIVE

Alton Paris, a young man from Pleasant Ridge, was presented Monday before Squire Hite on the charge of selling liquor in Pleasant Ridge without a license. Upon a plea of guilty he was fined $30 and costs and sent to jail.

Paris was arrested late Saturday evening by J. A. Daniel, a citizen of Pleasant Ridge, brought to Owensboro that night and placed in jail. He told Squire Hite that this was the first time he had ever tried to "bootleg" liquor and that it would be the last time.—Owensboro Inquirer

TAKE CHARGE OF HAITI'S FINANCES

TREATY ESTABLISHING UNITED STATES PROTECTORATE OVER ISLAND IS RATIFIED.

SOON WILL BE EFFECTIVE

Nation's Integrity To Be Guaranteed and Her Resources to Be Developed.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Plans for putting into effect the Haitien treaty, providing for a financial protectorate over the Republic by the United States, which was ratified by the unanimous vote of the Senate late yesterday and which already has been approved by the Haitien congress, are expected to be formulated soon. Formal exchange of ratification between the two countries will take place first, however. Under the terms of the treaty the United States is to take over control of Haiti's finances and police, guarantee its territorial integrity and undertake to develop its resources.

This treaty was negotiated last year with the d'Artiguuenave Government, set up after marines and bluejackets under Rear Admiral Caperton had put down the revolution which overthrew President Vilbrun Guillaume. During the preceding few years, Haiti had seen eight Presidents deposed and most of them murdered or exiled. Guillaume was dragged from the French legation and killed. The possibility of European intervention to protect foreign lives and property and insure the payment of foreign loans was being discussed when the American forces took charge of affairs.

The principal articles of the convention provide for:

American supervision of finances and the collection of customs.

American supervision of the payment of the public debt, inquiry into the validity of existing debts and regulation of the contracting of future debts.

Policing of the republic by a native constabulary, officered for the present by Americans.

Intervention by the United States if necessary to preserve order and for guaranteeing territorial interity and independence.

Developement of Haitien resources under American auspices.

It is set fourth particulary that the United States shall by its good offices aid the Haitien Government in proper and efficient developement of its agricultural, mineral and commercial resources and in establishment of the finances of the republic on a solid basis.

When formal ratifications have been exchanged the President of Haiti will appoint, upon nomination by the President of the United States, a general receiver and such employes as may be necessary, who shall collect, receive and apply all customs duties on imports and exports accruing at Haitien ports. There also will be appointed on recommendation of President Wilson a financial adviser who will be an officer attached to the Ministry of Finance, to lend aid to that department of the Government. He will advise as to an adequate system of public accounting, aid in increasing the revenues and adjusting them to public expense, inquire into validity of the debts of the republic, keep both Governments informed with reference to eventual debts, and recommend improved methods of collection and disbursement of revenues and recommend such other improvements as may be for the the welfare and prosperity of Haiti.

Another provision is that Haiti shall not increase its public debt except by previous agreement with the United States, and unless ordinary resources of the Government are adequate to pay interest and provide a sinking fund for final discharge of such debt. Haiti obligates itself for the preservation of domestic peace, to create a constabulary which shall be organized and officered by Americans, and agrees not to surrender any territory by sale, lease or otherwise to any foreign Government or to enter into any compact with any foreign Powers that would tend to impair independence of the republic.

FOURTH DISTRICT G. O. P. MEETS AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

The Republican district convention held at Elizabethtown on Feb. 29, was one of the best attended and most harmonious ever held within the district.

Hon. Jno. P. Haswell called the convention to order and after delivering a short, pointed address the convention was organized by the election of Dr. Youtsler as temporary chairman and Elmer Hicks, of Grayson county, temporary chairman.

Hon. W. S. Ball was made the permanent chairman and Mr. Hicks permanent secretary.

After appointment and report of all necessary committees Tom Spurrier was elected assistant secretary in order to expedite the business of the convention.

T. C. Jackson, of Lebanon, Marion county, and M. L. Heavrin of Hartford, Ohio county, were elected to represent the district in the National convention with O. M. Mathers, of Larue county and Dr. W. L. Nichols, of Hart county as alternates.

Hon. Jno. P. Haswell, Jr., was elected to succeed himself as member of the State Central committee from the Fourth District.

Hon. W. S. Proctor, of Lietchfield, was elected presidential elector.

Shea Gets Plum.

Washington, March 1.—Judge Joseph H. Shea, of Seymour, Ind., has been selected by President Wilson as Ambassador to Chile and will be nominated in the near future. He will succeed Henry P. Fletcher, who has been appointed Ambassador to Mexico.

BIDDING STRONG ON GOOD TOBACCO

BEST LEAF SELLS AT FIGURES AROUND $15 AND $16 AT OWENSBORO.

Bidding on the tobacco offered at the several loose leaf floors Tuesday continued strong. As good prices as at any time in the season prevailed. The market, it was believed, was particularly strong on trash. Best stuff sold at figures around $15 and $16.

Lancaster house closed its sale begun Monday with a total of 92,950 pounds at a general average of $5.57. Its highest price was $16. Equity Home had a small lot, consisting of $4,585 pounds of nearly all trash that averaged $4.06.

Field Brothers then sold 11,760 pounds at an average of $6, getting some fancy bidds on its offerings. Charles Taylor made a sale of 1,960 pounds that averaged him $11. West Ninth street closed out 56,195 pounds at an average of $6.16. Some fancy prices also were paid for good stuff here.

Green River sold 22,460 pounds at an average of $5.23, getting $15 and $16 for high class stuff. Farmers Lose Leaf house sold 10,520 pounds at $4.80, getting top prices for the little good tobacco on hand.

MOREHEAD REPUBLICAN SUCCEEDS SEN. STEWART

Morehead, Ky., Feb. 28.—S. M. Bradley, of this place, was elected Senator from the Thirty-fifth district, composed of Carter, Bath, Menifee, Fleming and Rowan, to fill the unexpired term of the late James E. Stewart. He carried the district by a majority of 750 over his opponent, J. W. Strothers, of Grayson.

MINERS BARGAIN FOR NEW WAGE SCALE AGREEMENT

New York, March 1.—Bituminous coal miners and operators from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania spent the day bargaining in a last effort to reach an agreement on a new wage scale for the soft coal fields of the Middle West. The coal companies voted down the proposition to increase the wages of miners 3 cents a ton above the minimum basis, and the union men, in turn, rejected an offer increasing the rate 1 cent a ton. Neither the miners nor operators on the sub-committee had anything further to offer and after many conferences between groups of the committeemen adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

ROAD BOND CASE WILL BE DISMISSED

JUDGE SLACK HOLDS PETITION DOES NOT STATE SUFFICIENT FACTS.

TO TAKE AN APPEAL

Large Number of Attorneys Discuss Case From Every Angle Before Court.

Owensboro, Ky., March 1.—The great interest displayed in the road bonds voted by Daviess county citizens last June came out in Circuit Court Tuesday when attorneys, irrespective of their connection with the case, took part in the general argument in the action brought to test the validity of the election and bonds. Judge Slack welcomed the views of the bar and attorneys, among whom were the most prominent in the profesion, expressed their opinions.

The suit was filed by Henry Gatton on behalf of all the taxpayers of the county against the fiscial court and the county judge and magictrates composing the court. County Attorney Birkhead represented the court and Judge W. P. Sandidge, J. J. Sweeney and others represented members of the court. The efforts of the attorneys were directed mainly to getting before the court every angle of the dispute so that when the case finally got to the court of appeals, there would be left no contentation that it could not pass upon.

A demurrer to the petition was filed by the defendants, setting up that the petition did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. To get the petition within the constitution and its amendments, as well as the sections of the statutes touching upon the matter, the attorneys brought out every point that could be put into petition in the shape of an amendment. These were then considered by the court as being in the petition, and pleading will be filed amending the petition to embrace these points this morning.

After argument in which every phase of the case was amplified, Judge Slack then sustained the demurrer to the petition, thus holding that the bonds were legally voted and that the election was valid. When the amendment to the petition is filed this morning a similar demurrer will be preferred to it, and the [illegible] enter an order sustaining the demurrer, whereupon an appeal will be granted to the court of appeals.

Attorney Albert Oberst, representing the plaintiff, stated Tuesday that he would have the case prepared at once for filing in the court of appeals [illegible] have the case advanced, with the permission of the court as a question of public policy in order to get as early a decision by the highest court. Very few days will be required to get the cases to Frankfort

For Sale.

Five horse power Stickney Gasoline Engine, good as new. Highest grade engine made. Will sell cheap.

D. G. YOUNG,
35t4 Beaver Dam, Ky.

MORRIS AND LASHBROOK TRIED BEFORE ESQ. SHOWN

In the matter of the Com'th. vs. Fege Morris, charged with assault with attempt to kill, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and a fine of $50 and ten days in jail was assessed against him. The trial was held before Esq. Ed. Shown, he being the nearest Justice of the Peace, in the absence of County Judge John B. Wilson, who was absent on account of the death of his mother-in-law.

In the matter of the Com'th. vs. J. T. Lashbrooks, charged with shooting and wounding in sudden heat, growing out of the same trouble for which Fege Morris was tried and fined, the examining trial was likewise held before Esq. Ed. Shown, who, after the Com'th. witnesses including Fege Morris, were heard dismissed the charge, holding that Mr. Lashbrook acted purely in self defense. Defendant Lashbrook was discharged and Fege Morris was remanded to jail.

SWISS ESTABLISH WAR LAUNDRIES

LADIES OF SWITZERLAND WASH CLOTHES OF THE MEN AT FRONT FREE.

REPLACE OLD GARMENTS

Magagines and Useful Articles Often Thrown In When Washing Is Returned.

[By Marie Widmer.]

Immediately when the Swiss moblization was completed beginning of August 1914, a few members of public utility associations in the City of Berne met and debated how the "Stay-at-Homes" could also be of service to their country and while their thoughts dwelled with the brave army of soldiers at the front, they surmised that there would undoubtedly be many who were not in a position to have their weekly wash attended to. It being generally admitted that a human being's health and efficiency depends largely upon cleanliness and physical comfort, they sent out word that all such men were cordially invited to forward their laundry regularly to a given address in Berne where it would be attended to free of charge.

The proffered opportunity was gladly seized by numerous soldiers who were not fortunate enough to have somebody at home who could look after their personal wants and the first "military wash day" actually took place on August 20, 1914. A notice,drawing attention to the inauguration of this field activity was then published in the official organ of the Swiss women's public utility association and shortly afterwards there were about 25 sections of these so-called war laundries. A few patriotic women in districts where troops are stationed, went even so far as to start soldiers' laundries out of their own means.

The big as well as the small undertakings had about the same conception of their individual purpose and duties. They all undertook to take care of and mend the laundry of soldiers stationed in their vicinity and to replace, if possible and when absolutely necessary, garments which were worn out.

Obstacles of varied description, such as the rapid changing about of the troops, etc, made a systematic working of these establishments most difficult, so that a number of them were obliged to interrupt or even abandon their activity and the three best known war laundries at present are at Berne, Basle and Lausanne with a number of voluntary private establishments scattered in different parts of the country.

As the war laundry at Berne is the most important undertaking of its kind, a few details depicting its activity will probably prove of interest.

The undertaking was started on a very modest basis. Only one strong laundress was engaged to do the heavy work and all other duties were performed by voluntary female helpers. These brave women undertook to sort and mark the incoming laundry—not always a very pleasant task—and they themselves attended to the ironing, mending, sorting and re-packing of the same. The gratitude of the beneficiaries of their toil was their only recompense, but they deemed it sufficient and were happy to see the smiling faces of the men who called for their parcels of clean underwear, or to read the grateful messages from soldiers stationed at a distance from Berne. In the depth of the Winter of 1914-15, when the demand exceeded by far the drying facilities, it was decided to send the laundry for washing and drying to a regular laundry equipped with the necessary installations. This method has been adhered to since and with the exception of six paid laundresses, the help who is now attending to the ironing, mending, etc, is entirely voluntary and consists of women and girls belonging to all classes.

As the Berne war laundry made its first business to impress upon the workers that an exchange of laundered articles was the most grievous sin which they could commit, errors of this kind, which were unfortunately frequent occurences in the other establishments, have not been made often and this is also one of the reasons why this particular undertaking gained such great favor among the soldiers.

Besides the uninterrupted work in the rooms reserved for sorting, finishing, mending and packing of the laundry, a most active propagan is also made among the soldiers who are necessarily transferred from place to place at frequent intervals. The circulars which are sent out and passed among the men state that the war laundry undertakes to gratuitously wash and mend the undergarments of soldiers who are unable to have this attended to by relatives also that worn out pieces will be replaced free of charge.

The Swiss field post plays the role of mediator between the soldiers and the war laundry. The wash which arrives in individual bags or packages is now first of all delivered to the two ancient guild houses of "Zum Mohren" and "Zu Metzgern" where workrooms have been generously placed at the disposal of the enterprise. A lady opens the bags and dictates to another the name and military grade of the sender, also details of the contents; other busy bees proceed with a systematic marking of each article and when the several hundred sacks are gone through, the entire wash is forwarded to the professional laundry. After two or three days it is returned in a "rough-dried" condition and the big work remaining is now cheerfully attacked by the steady little army of volunteers who could well specialize as professional menders.

The war laundry at Berne receives about 600 individual sacks per week, each containing an average of 6 pieces. Provided these shipments arrive punctually on a Saturday at Berne, they can be returned to their owners in five days, i. e., on the following Thursday. Besides the pleasure of sometimes finding a brand new garment in place of one conspicuous by its many defects, the soldiers receive occasionally, as the finances of the war laundry permit, a surprise, consisting of sausage, a cake of chocolate, a bunch of cigars a cake of toilette soap, or something to read, for the noble-hearted women engaged in this work are endeavoring to "mother" their boys in the field to the best of their ability. Festive days, such as Christmas and Easter are, of course, duly observed and every protege is kindly remembered.

In spite of the numerous voluntary helpers, the maintainance of such an establishment is connected with considerable expenses and the statistical department of the Berne war laundry reports that a sum of Francs 5816 ($1163.20) was spent from January 1 to May 31, 1915 for the making of new garments; Francs 3415 ($683.) were paid to employes and Francs 1700 ($340.) for work done at home. The average expenditure per indivdual sack, without replacing any articles, is calculated at 70 centimes (14c) and with replaced articles at Francs 1.90 (38c).

To insure a steady continuance of the good work, the Secretary of the undertaking is naturally obliged to appeal at regular intervals to the generosity of the people and his efforts in this respect are energetically supported by a number of Swiss journalists and the press itself, so that the institution has always been fairly well financed. Gifts of money and other articles are not only received from Swiss, but also from foreign sources. Manufacturers and wholesale houses are providers of an abundance of the best material for men's ; various associations of Swiss women send cases filled with handmade underwear and a quanity of knitted socks, scarfs, mittens, etc., come from private homes. Cash donations have also been made in surprisingly large amounts so that the war laundry has been the recipient of about $5000. Up to the present.

It can readily be imagined what a comfort the existence of such war laundries means to the soldier who has nobody at home to look after him. The multitude of grateful acknowledgments alone from these men would justify the maintainance and active support of such establishments and when one considers in addition the enormous hygienic value of the work, which contributes in great measure to the general wellbeing and efficiency of the army, it is only to be regretted that the millions of soldiers engaged in actual warfare in the various theatres of war cannot enjoy similar privileges as have so thoughtfully been provided for the Swiss watching at the front.

Real Estate For Sale.

We have listed with us one dwelling house in Hartford, including lot and garden, 5 neat and well kept rooms, hall and all necessary out buildings. Water in house and on lawn. Everything in first class repair. Just the place for the man who has spent his useful days on the farm and wants to move to town. Just the place for anyone who desires a home in Hartford. Goes for $350 less than cost, yet everything practically new. Easy payments.

TINSLEY & BARNETT, Agts.
32tf Hartford, Ky.

An Ideal Spring Laxative.

A good and time tried remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. The first dose will move the sluggish bowels, stimulate the liver and clear the system of body poisons, accumulated during the winter. Dr. King's New Life Pills will do it. 25c at your druggist. 1

OHIO COUNTY UNINSTRUCTED

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION SATURDAY NAMES NO PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE.

ENDORSE M. L. HEAVRIN

Representatives Instructed to Vote For Him as District Delegate At Chicago.

The Ohio County Republican Convention convened at the court house here Saturday for the purpose of electing delegates to the District Convention at Elizabethtown and the State Convention at Louisville, March 1. Owing to the extremely inclement weather the convention was not well attended.

The Convention was called to order by A. D. Kirk after which Geo. M. Johnson was elected chairman and Al. J. Barnett secretary, without opposition. A motion was made and seconded that the Chairman appoint a committee on resolutions, and the following were named: Otto C. Martin, E. M. Woodward, W. S. Tinsley, D. E. Ward, and H. E. Brown. The committee retired and later the following resolutions were recommended and adopted by a vote of the convention.

We, your committee on resolutions beg leave to make the following report:

We hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and pledge our hearty indorsement to any and all movements and acts for the betterment of its welfare. The past has clearly demonstrated that the principle of protection as advocated by the Republican party in the salvation of the American working man and the American capitalist.

No. 2.—We heartily indorse and re-affirm our allegiance to the platform adopted by the Republican party of Kentucky at its State Convention in the City of Lexington in June, 1915, and we point with pride to the remarkable race made by our distinguished nominee, Hon. Edwin P. Morrow.

No. 3.—We hereby indorse the call by the State Central Committee of the County, District and State Convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national Convention in the City of Chicago, on June, 7, 1916, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president.

No. 4.—We hereby recommend that the same delegates and alternates be appointed to represent this county at both the District Convention to be held at Elizabethtown on February 29th, and the Republican State Convention to be held at Louisville, on March 1st.

No. 5.—We hereby recommend that the said delegates and alternates be instructed to vote upon all questions, motions and resolutions both at the District Convention to be held at Louisville on March 1st, as a unit, except the delegation by a majority vote decide otherwise.

No. 6.—We hereby indorse the candidacy of the Hon. M. L. Heavrin of Hartford, Ky., as one of the delegates from the Fourth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention to be held in the City of Chicago, on June 7th, 1916, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president, and we hereby instruct our delegates to use all honorable means within their power to secure his selection as one of the said delegates.

No. 7.—We recommend that the following persons be named as delegates to the District Convention to be held at Elizabethtown on February 29th, and to the Republican State Convention to be held at Louisville, on March 1st,as follows: Geo. M. Johnson, M. L. Heavrin, T. H. Black, S. O. Keown, W. C. Blankenship, J. Albert Leach, L. L. Embry, W. S. Tinsley, D. B. Roades, E. G. Barrass, C. O. Hunter, A. D. Kirk, Otto C. Martin, J. A. Johnson, C. E. Crowder, Dr. Willard Lake, Dr. A. D. Park, W. S. Gaines, J. H. Thomas, E. P. Taylor, Dr. C. DeWeese, Dudley Morris, Dr. C. W. DeWeese, Frank Black, Dr. W. L. Lawless, J. Ellis Mitchell, H. C. Truman, J. M. DeWeese, W. P. Midkiff, C. E. Smith, Ernest Woodward, R. R. Riley A. S. Bennett and Allison Barnett; as alternates, S. A. Bratcher, C. A. Leach, R. R. Wedding, Ramey Duke, Dr. A. B. Riley, Cal P. Keown, H. E. Brown, H. C. Crowder, Mack Cook, B. S. Rice, Dr. E. P. Rogers, Jeff Whittinghill, W. C. Ashley, S. L. Stevens, J. D. Taylor, Logan Smith, Dr. F. B. DeWitt, W. H. Maddox, T. B. Freymire, I. S. Mason, J. Logan Stillwell, Mitchell Smith, T. H. Benton, Jesse Hill, S. L. Philips, Grant Pollard, R. B. Martin, Rufus Dowell, J. E. Miller, Carl M. Taylor, O. T. Burdette, Andrew Thorp, Q. B. Brown, L. C. Leach, Joe Bellamy and H. L. Leach.

Otto C. Martin
W. S. Tinsley
D. E. Ward
H. E. Brown
Ernest Woodward.

Puff your way into the joys of Prince Albert!

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Go ahead, quick as you lay in a stock of the national joy smoke! Fire up a pipe or a makin's cigarette as though you never did know what tobacco bite and parch meant!

For Prince Albert is freed from bite and parch by a patented process controlled exclusively by us. You can smoke it *without* a comeback of any kind because P. A. is *real tobacco delight.*

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

will do for you what it has done for thousands of men, not only in the States but all over the world! It will give you a correct idea of what a pipe smoke or a home-rolled cigarette should be.

On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907," which has made *three* men smoke pipes where *one* smoked before!

Get this Prince Albert pipe-peace and makin's-peace message, you men who have "retired" from pipe and cigarette-makin's pleasure; you men who have never known its solace! Because you have a lot of smoke pleasure due you quick as you pack-your-pipe or roll-a-cigarette with P. A. and make fire!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold: in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and in that clever pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine shape.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dangers of Draft.

Drafts feel best when we are hot and perspiring, just when they are most dangerous and the result is Neuralgia, Stiff Neck, Sore Muscles or sometimes an attack of Rheumatism. In such cases apply Sloan's Liniment. It stimulates circulation to the sore and painful part. The blood flows freely and in a short time the stiffness and pain leaves. Those suffering from Neuralgia or Neuralgic Headache will find one or two applications of Sloan's Liniment will give grateful relief. The agonizing pain gives way to a tingling sensation of comfort and warmth and quiet rest and sleep is possible. Good for Neuritis too. Price 25c at your druggist 1

PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON URGES SWISS ARMY PLAN

New York, Feb. 28.—The adoption by the United States of a military system similar to that of Switzerland and military training of college men was advocated by President John Greer Hibben, of Princeton University, speaking here yesterday. Dr. Hibben said he was a pacifist, but favored preparedness.

"If we don't spend money for preparedness now," he declared, "we shall pay in blood and tears some time."

Every college man with a three months' vacation in summer, he said, should devote five weeks to training for the defense of the country, as a concrete manifestation of patriotism.

"A manifestation," he added, "that would be more patriotic than any words or songs or banner waving."

Dr. Hibben characterized the attitude of the opponents of preparedness as "the reckless spirit of the gambler which makes men say that war is only a possibility, that there is no danger of our being attacked; the spirit that makes men say 'we'll take a chance, there is no danger.' These are the men who believe that the best way out of this preparedness problem is by optimism."

The Court of Last Resort.

Around the stove of the cross roads grocery is the real court of last resort, for it finally over-rules all others. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been brought before this court in almost every cross roads grocery in this country, and has always received a favorable verdict. It is in the country where man expects to receive full value for his money that this remedy is most appreciated. Obtainable everywhere. m

TO USE OLD SHIPS TO TRAIN CITIZENS

DANIELS PLANS TO BUILD UP NAVAL RESERVE THROUGH MONTH'S CRUISE.

Washington, February 23.—Secretary Daniels and his advisers decided to-day to inaugurate a system of civilian naval training similar in general outline to that on which military training camps have been established at Plattsburg and elsewhere. It is planned to use six battleships to take those who present themselves for training for a month's cruise, beginning about August 15.

The vessels to be utilized as training ships will take on their student personnel along the atlantic coast, probly at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Portland and Charleston. It is estimated that the six battleships will make possible the training of 2500 men. A similar program it is expected will be prepared for next year for developement of the plan on the Pacific Coast.

The plan, which was drafted by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, proposes that the cost to the men shall be sufficiently low to enable those in moderate circumstances to join. The only compulsory requirement is that each volunteer declare his intention of giving his services to the navy in case of war. It is not proposed to require an oath, but merely a declaration of intent.

The battleships used will be those on which the naval milita will train consisting of the predreadnaughts Kearsarge and Kentucky and other yet to be designated. Under the plan the vessels, after taking on the volunteers at convenient points, will rendezvous probably at Narragansett Bay and cruise eastward, to return to their home ports about September 6 or 7.

One week after the cruise is completed will be devoted to work in conjunction with the naval district defense organization, which is composed of motor boat owners, yachtmen, wireless operators and engineers, in all a four or five weeks training will be given before the men are returned to their home ports for discharge.

The object of the plan is to establish a naval reserve of civilians exclusive of former enlisted men and those of the professional seafaring classes. Navy Department officials are confident that a sufficient number of men will respond to make the undertaking a success. Each applicant first will be examined by a regularly-designated officer in his naval district, who will pass on his qualifications and recommend his acceptance or rejection to the department. Some of rudimentary knowledge of seamanship, machinery, radio, electricity or navigation will be required.

Each man will receive at the end of the cruise a certificate showing exactly what he has done. One summer's training is expected to fit the volunteers for some place in the navy, but the department intends to encourage the men to improve their training by returning other years.

The expenses per man is not expected to exceed $30, which would pay for his food and provide the necessary clothing, making it possible for the navy to carry out the plan virtually without expense.

For Your Child's Cough.

If your child has a cold, nose runs or coughs much get a small bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Its a pleasant Pine-Tar-Honey syrup, just what children like and just the medicine to soothe the cough and check the cold. After taking, children stop fretting, sleep good and are soon entirely well. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. 25c at your druggist. 1

BURGLARS BREAK INTO U. S. MAIL VAN

New York, Feb. 28.—It became known here today that a daring attempt to steal a sum estimated at $1,000,000 consigned to New York banks had been made on Saturday morning by burglars who broke into a United States mail van while it was on a ferry in transit from the Jersey Central railroad.

The postoffice inspectors who have been detailed to the case admitted today that the thieves has secured several packages other than those consigned to the banks, but they professed ignorance as to the extent of the booty.

They also refused to make any statement as to how the robbery was perpetrated.

It was said that four money pouches were stolen and, according to reports from other sources, one of them contained $2,000. Information as to the exact amounts involved was refused by the postoffice inspectors. One of the pouches came from Washington and is believed to have contained a large amount of currency from the Treasury Department.

Keep Your Bowels Regular.

As everybody knows, the bowels are the sewerage system of the body, and it is of the greatest importance that they move once each day. If your bowels become constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets just after supper and they will correct the disorder. Obtainable everywhere. m

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Y[ears]
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

TOWNBALL RULE CAUSED DISPUTE

"OUT ON FIRST BOUND" WAS WANTED BY THE OLD-TIMERS.

REORGANIZE OLD GAME

Baseball Made More Interesting By Changing Former Rules.

Three out, all out," has been one of the fundamental rules of the game baseball since its birth. This was a radical departure from the rules that prevailed in townball, the most popular ball game before the coming of the national pastime. In townball every player had to be put out in order to retire the side, and the last batter was privileged to "bring in" the entire side if he made a home run. There was no limit to the number of players on each team, and when an unusual number was engaged, say from ten to twenty, special rules were agreed upon by which the last batter, that is, after two outs had been recorded, by hitting for a home run could bring in four, five or six of his fellows and make his own selection regardless of the previous batting order. In addition to this, he was allowed to run around the bases for as many home runs as he pleased and "bring in" his quota of companions after each performance, if the ball happened to become lost.

In the old game of townball the batter was out if the ball was caught on the fly or on the bound, or if he missed the third strike, and a base runner was put out if hit between the bases with the ball thrown by any fielder. These modes of putting out a player, except on a fly and strike-out, have long since gone out of use.

From the very start of base ball stringent rules were made against "soaking" a base runner to put him out. Maimed limbs, bumps on head and body, and sometimes unconsciousness were the results of the old style of "killing" players. However, other methods of putting out batters and base runners were adopted from that time to this, so that now the player is hedged in with limitations that allow of no escape.

In the original rules of 1858 it was provided that "a ball being struck or tipped and caught either flying or on the first bound is a hand out." Some of the old fans at that time, with much foresight, realized that if the fielders were compelled in order to put the batter to catch a fly before it touched the ground it would enhance the beauty of the game and bring more skill into it. The strongest objectors to this proposed innovation were the old players, whose joints were not so pliable as they formerly were, and who would rather wait for the bound than run under the ball.

Members of the Rules Committee favored the elimination of the out on bound feature of the rule, and sides were taken for and against the "fly game." The committee each year, from 1860 to 1863, reported in favor of the "fly game," but was overruled on each occasion. Finally, in 1864, "the advocates of the fly game, after battling with the old fogy admirers of the boy's play of the bound catch, succeeded in establishing the fly catch of fair balls as the future rule of play." This rule has never been changed, and "fans" today will bear witness that it has resulted in giving them many a thrill and often raised them off their seats. Catching fly balls is now one of the most advanced, skillful and attractive characteristics of the game.

There was an adition to the rule in 1868. Sometimes players then, as they do, at the present day, throw their caps, and later their gloves at the ball if it went beyond their reach, either over their heads or on either side of them on the ground, stopping and even catching the ball in this rather unsportsmanlike fashion without being liable to any penalty. To check this it was decided that "if an adversary stops the ball with his hat or cap, no player can be put out until the ball shall first have been settled in the hands of the pitcher while he stands in the line of his position."

This is exactly the wording of the "block" ball rules, now applying only to individuals not engaged in the game. In a very short time the rulemakers saw the absurdity of this and changed the rule to read: "No fair or foul ball, if caught from any other object than the person of a player, even before touching the ground, shall put a player out." This also put an end to all arguments relating to balls caught from a tree, a fence or a house. In 1868, for instance, under the head of "Umpires and Their Duties," an authority wrote touching on this point: "Whenever a foul ball is caught after bounding from the side of a building, a fence or a tree, provided it has not touched the ground, it shall be considered a fair catch, unless a special agreement to the contrary be made previous to the commencement of the match." There were many who took exception in most emphatic language. The rule of 1871 put an end to all controversies.

In 1876 the law allowed the runner or runners to take two bases should a fielder stop or catch a fair ball with his hat or cap, and naturally gave the batter a safe hit. The question now arises as to which base the runner was entitled to advance. If a runner on first reached second before the illegal stop or catch was made could he go home on the allowance of two bases? Like a batting out of turn, this rule was seldom violated. So the disputes went on until a few years ago, when it was decided that the runner was entitled to two bases counting from the base which he possessed when the pitcher delivered the ball to the batter. This is still the rule.

The rules suffered a fearful slashing in 1881. The old code had become extremely verbose and consequently tedious. The accumulation of words and paragraphs was drudgery to go through. So a more concise code was arranged, paragraphs being entirely thrown out and others cut down to a suitable and intelligent form. During the process of slashing the rule against stopping or catching the ball with hat or cap was condensed into a few lines, making the act a balk and so entitling the runner to only one base.

Later the balk incubus was removed, and the runner, which included the batter, was entitled to one base without the suspicion of punishing a pitcher for something of which he was entirely innocent. Gloves were now included in the interdict.

For a time the rules read that no part of a player's dress should be used to stop or catch a fly except his "gloved hand." In 1904 no catch to stop was permitted with any part of a player's uniform "while detached from its proper place on his person." Now a catcher's protector is not a "detached" article, and a ball lodging there is considered a fair catch if held before touching the ground.

Some players still insisted on impeding the direction of the ball, batted or thrown, by hurling their gloves at it. In 1910 the rulemakers decided that such conduct was illegal and entitled the runner to three bases on a batted ball, and in 1914 allowed the runner two bases on a thrown ball, and this is the condition of the rule to-day. Of course, if the glove or any other detached portion of the player's uniform, though thrown, does not touch the ball, there is no violation of the rule. —Courier-Journal.

WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. DEWITT SINCEBAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.

Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Specific Against Colds.

The nearest thing to a specific against colds is a sleeping porch or open bed room and a cold sponge bath every morning when you first get up. Even then you will occasionally take a cold, especially when colds are epidemic, and when you do you will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a great help in enabling you to get rid of it. Try it. Obtainable everywhere. m

FIRE BURNS FOR 79 LONG YEARS

LIGHTED IN KENTUCKY, MOVED TO MISSOURI GLOW FINALLY DIES OUT.

MOVED IT IN KETTLE

Mountaineer Could Not Migrate Without Embers From Parent Hearth.

A fire has just gone out in a Missouri cabin for the first time in the better part of a century, 79 years to be exact, says the Harrodsburg Herald. The fire came originally from Kentucky and the history of how the embers were kept glowing during the long journey from the blue grass region to the then unsettled country beyond the Mississippi forms a most interesting tale.

Eighty years ago, in a Kentucky valley, R. D. Duckworth, then a strapping and ambitious young man, decided to migrate. "I hate to leave old Kentucky," he said, "but I must go. There is one thing, however, that I will take with me," he remarked to a group of neighbors who had gathered about the warm hearth in his father's home to bid him good-by. "What's that?" some one asked curiously. "And that's this fire," he replied. Next morning Duckworth and his wife, taking wagons, guns, kettles and axes, and children, started for the lands beyond the great river. Swinging under the bed of the wagon was an iron kettle, carrying the coal from the parent hearth. This fire Duckworth fed at intervals with great care. Aside from sentiment it was a great convenience, ready at noon or night, or at any stop, to break the gloom and cook the food. The fire was carefully watched and never allowed to go out.

The family was often followed by Indians, but never molested. Having arrived at Missouri, after a long weary march behind the slow-plodding oxteam, they settled in Spring Hill township, Livingston county.

There they tied the oxen, unloaded the children, and leaving the household goods in the wagon, for that would be their only home for some time to come, Duckworth took his ax and began to clear a place in the wilderness. But before the family did so they did something else. They took down the old kettle from the back of the wagon, put it away against the time when they should want to swing it from the crane on the hearth, and lit from it the big fire that was to be kept until they were under a roof and in front of a real fireplace. Months later a rude cabin was hewed out of the timber of the farm. They plastered the cracks with mortar and built a rude stone fireplace. The few homely household articles were placed inside And then they took the fire which had come all the way from Kentucky in the old keetle and had since burning in logheaps, to the new-laid wood on the hearth.

Time went on. The wilderness was cleared, the roads improved and the modern invention, stoves, introduced into the neighborhood. But Duckworth fire never failed. It was never allowed to go out. The family grew up and scattered. The father passed to his reward. Recently the aged mother, whose years had numbered 93, went to join him. None remained but a son, Mett Duckworth. One thing lived on with him. It was the fire. And as the old man prepared his simple meals, the corn bread he had made and eaten from a boy, the salt meat followed by a pipe, the fire seemed so human that it kept him company. There was no danger of its going out. He saw to that. But at last the cabin grew too old, too uncomfortable, and Mett built a new pine house without a fireplace—only a stove. The other day he moved in. And for the first time in nearly 80 years the fire on the cabin hearth turned to gray, dead ashes. Mett said he preferred to let the old fire die with the old home. "Kinder sacrilegious to move it into a stove," he remarked.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

German Women Changing.

(Fritz Arno Wagner, in Leslie's.)

Over the middle class German woman there has come a great change since the beggining of the war. Formerly when you saw a German girl reading you might be quite sure that she held in her hand a romance of Marlitt or Hauptmann, Zoeblitz or Paul Heyse, but now you will more likely find her persuing some imperialistic propaganda, some article by Paul Rohrbach, or the political arguments of some leading university professor. Heretofore the German woman has not been much interested in politics, and outside of Berlin and other intellectual centers comparatively few women, even of good education, could tell you who was the Minister of Foreign Relations, or who handled the imperial finances. Certainly they knew a great deal about the Kaiser and his family, but of the practical workings of German Government they neither knew nor cared.

The women of the working class perhaps took more interest in politics, especially if their men folk were Socialists, but in general the women of this country were happy and content in their homes, in rearing their children and being faithful companions to their husbands. Even in economic matters the German women were, as a rule, extremely conservative and it was only the numerous women doctors that pointed in any large way to the increasing progress of the sex in economic independence. I find that intelligent observers generally believe that women will enjoy greater opportunities and privileges after the war than they ever had or wanted heretofore. A great number of widows will be thrown upon their own resources and there will be a lack of young men that will drive many girls into industrial occupations, rather than housewifery, and these bitter necessities will inevitably prompt many of them to engage in a struggle for political and economic equality with men.

TELLS ANECDOTES OF CROWN PRINCE

OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHY OF HEIR TO THRONE PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

London, Feb. 29.—Some entertaining anecdotes are told in an official biography of the Prince of Wales, by David Williamson, just published.

"When I am King," said the Prince of Wales as a little boy, "I shall make three laws: No one shall cut the tails of the little dogs: there shall be no more fishing with hooks, and no one shall use bearing reins to hurt the horse."

His "first regular pocket money was a shilling a week, rising steadily but not rapidly." There were, however, compensations, Birthday presents supplied many of his wants, and he could always find a way to possess himself of the lathes, mechanical appliances and modes of machines and ships to which he was attracted.

Absence of "side" has contributed much to the popularity and esteem in which the Prince has been held by all his young associates in the navy, at Oxford and in the army. Once an Osborne cadet asked him "whether it was a great responsibility to be the son of the Prince of Wales. 'I've never thought about it in that way,' said the Prince. 'It's always seemed to me great luck to be born the eldest son, because when you're the eldest son you haven't got to wear any of your brothers' old clothes!' This, if true, is an entertaining illustration of the Queen's methods of bringing up the royal family.

There is an interesting chapter on "Personal Characteristics," in which an illustration is given of his remarkable powers of endurance. "During the Prince's visit to Germany, in 1913, two German officers were detached to his suite. One day the party had been automobiling. The Prince asked for the car to be stopped, as he felt stiff and wanted to have a walk. "Why not walk home?" he suggested. "It is fifteen miles, at least," said one of the officers. "Never mind, I can manage that distance all right," so the three started off; but only one of the officers accompanied the Prince to the end of the long walk, as the other had to stay behind with fatigue."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

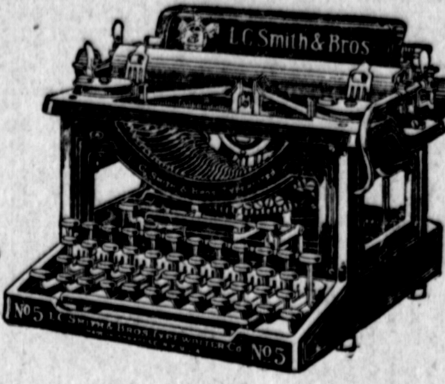
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SCIENTIFICALLY CRITICIZING WILSON AND HIS POLICIES

Criticism of President Wilson strikes many different notes. The only thing all agree about is in criticizing him for something. In itself, perhaps, that is a crititcism of the quality of Mr. Wilson's leadership. If that leadership were more certain, if his statesmanship obtained less of shifting opportunism and more prevision and provision, we believe he would have succeeded more nearly, not merely in his negotiations with Germany, but in his crystalization of American opinion.

During the early days of the war, and, indeed, up to the recent past, Prsident Wilson was rather intolerant about those of us who were crying for preparedness. "The country has been misinformed. * * We have not been negligent of national defense," he said in his annual message of December, 1914. And now he is, so far as his public speeches indicate, more strongly for preparedness than anybody. "The American Navy * * ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the greatest navy in the world." he said in his recent St. Louis speech.

And somehow he has the air of being just as arrogant in his new attitude as he was in the old. He has a manner of speaking which implies that those who differ from him are somehow quite undesirable. His own change of heart well have been accompanied by a certain amount of confession, and certainly ought to make him more tolerant of those who criticize him. However, this is a minor point. The main question is whether President Wilson's deeds will fulfill his recent words. He must not resent it if his political opponents show quite plainly that they are going to watch to see whether his performances match up to his promises. The most aggressive of his journalistic critics, the New York Tribune, says: "If Mr. Wilson sincerely believes in national defense now, if he is moved by deep conviction, only captious critics will bother about his past." Time will tell.—Collier's.



Typewriter Gives Business Standing

The small town merchant, the rural business man or the farmer who uses a typewriter has the advantage over the man who does not.

The typewriter not only saves time in writing letters and making out bills, but it adds prestige and reputation to the user.

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is especially adapted to use in rural districts because it will stand more wear and does not require an expert operator. By following the instructions we will give you, you will have no trouble learning.

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ELKTON, KY.

Will help parents develop their sons into the best type of citizens and Christian gentlemen. Its patronage is widely scattered and comes from the best homes in the South. Its capacity is limited, therefore, reservations should be made early. Place your son in this select group of boys. Write

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French Dry Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Manner.

Send us your Garments and Have Them

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Packages called for and delivered.

THE ELITE PRESSING CLUB
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Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

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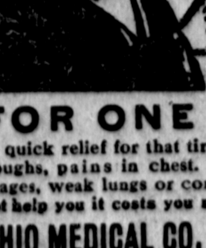
it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.



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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Hartford Republican.

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ALLISON J. BARNETT.....Editor
ESTILL BARNETT, Associate Editor

Address all communications to The Hartford Republican.

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Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Business Locals and Notices 10c per line and 5c per line for each additional insertion.

Obituaries, Resolutions and Card of Thanks, 5c per line, money in advance.

Church Notices for services free, but other advertisements, 5c per line.

Anonymous communications will receive no ttention

TELEPHONES.

Cumberland.....123
Farmers' Mutual.....59

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce **TOM SPURRIER**, of Grayson county, as a candidate for Congress, from the Fourth District, subject to the action of the Republican primary, Saturday, August 5, 1916.

By a little twist of the wrist, or something, Stanley seems to have pulled things his own way in Frankfort.

We don't know who put the Germ in Germany, but England boasts that when she is through there won't even be any.

Preparedness to the school boy means putting a book inside the seat of his Jeans to absorb the shock of teacher's forty-two centimeter.

Our idea of a sure enough Republican is the one who gets up at 3:00 a. m., drives five miles with the mercury around the bottom, and catches a train for the scene of the District Convention.

The Kentucky Legislature recently passed an act which allows the State Superintendent TEN assistants at a total cost of near $12,000 to the dear taxpayers, thus doth the much heralded, Stanleyized retrenchment and reform bud and blossom as a rose.

President Wilson was entirely too proud to fight a few short months back, but he shows feeble signs of reversal of form. He has been smoked out a bit. On or about Nov. 7th, 1916, he won't be as proud as he once was and the "kinder" feel that some of the fight will be knocked out of him.

That huge and dazling search light which Gov. Augustus Owsley Stanley was going to cast into every shady nook and corner of fraud, extravagance and mis-management 'peared to have fizled and burned out just about election date. We haven't noticed so much as the flare of an unsnuffed tallow dip.

We suggested last week that the editors of the Herald and Republican announce their willingness to join and co-operate with a commercial club to "boost" Hartford and Ohio county. We took the liberty to declare "two in" at that time without awaiting a reply, and asked, "whos" next?" The two Hartford papers are united upon the question of this organization as they have both signified, but the "who's next?" has never been answered. Our contemporary is right. It is not a two-man game, but who knows what good might result from our little discussion.

THE CONVENTION.

The Republican State convention at Louisville Wednesday was certainly a "whopper", boys. We wish you all could have been there for a better stimulant for that old cabin blood would indeed be hard to find. The convention hall was filled to capacity and with its galy decorations presented a scene worth going miles to see. Some of them must have predicted that, too, for they were there from all over the State, big, little, old and young. A good brass band played lively aires and when it struck up the strains of "Star Spangled Banner" every heart was thrilled and the mass rose as one and stood at attention until the echo of the last note had ceased to be audible.

They were all there, the stolid O'Rear, the popular Morrow, the orator Franks, Dr. Hunter, Combs and the rest. Differences were forgotten and the sole aim seemed to be to get a man at the head of the national government who knows how and can do things.

Chairman Franks surrendered the gavel with one of his famous speeches in which he scored Wilson and his policies. Temporary Chairman Thurman B. Dixon sounded the keynote and his address was one of the best ever delivered in Louisville. He said when the administration first went in they were seeking a means to reduce the cost of living, but now they are seeking a means to produce the cost of living.

The delegates at large were instructed to vote for Fairbanks for the Republican nomination for President at the Chicago convention in June. The cross between the Bull Moose and Elephant is a big healthy animal and seems to take more after the mother elephant. However it has the fleetness of foot of the moose and bids fair to be an excellent runner. The ivory of the elephant is missing in the new animal, also the bull of the moose. The keeper has not been selected yet, but anyone desiring to see the new animal can do so after the fall of 1916 by calling at Washington, D. C.

U. S. FORT PLANS FOUND ON GERMAN OFFICERS

New York, March 1.—Plans of United States fortifications have been found in the possession of Richard von Arend and Rudolph von Kracht, two young Germans arrested here on a charge of operating the mails to swindle, according to a statement made to-day by Assistant United States District Attorney MacDonald. Von Arend and Von Kracht, who claim, according to the Federal authorities, to be German army Lieutenants, were arraigned before a United States commissioner here today.

According to post office inspectors the two men had conducted a systematic begging campaign through the mails, asking for help on the ground that they were destitute German army officers. They are said to have refused the aid of representatives of charity organizations, because they did not wish to make public their antecedents, as required by such organizations.

Von Arend and Von Kracht were held in $5,000 bail each for a hearing Saturday. They denied ever having had any plans of American forts and said the only things answering such a description that they owned were pictures sent them from Germany by relatives.

GEN. VILLA FORCES KILL AMERICAN CITIZEN

Washington, March 1.—The murder of Grover C. Varn, an American, by Villa forces at his home last night, 25 miles north of Durango, was reported officially today to the state department. No other details were given.

Reports today to the department of justice, said Gen. Felix Diaz who hopes to start a new revolution in Mexico, left the United States on February 18, on a ship bound from Tampa, Fla., to Tierra in the state of Vera Cruz, Mex.

This advice came from an agent of the bureau of investigation and officials were inclined to give it credence.

Agents of the bureau were busy today watching the reported Diaz plot in various sections with a view to checking any effort to send him arms or ammunition. All centers of Mexican activity were watched and particular attention was directed to El Paso, where one of Diaz's friends is believed to be among his interest and to New York where, it is understood, an effort may be made to obtain financial aid for the new revolution.

200 CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOLS IN OWENSBORO

On account of the epidemic of measles now prevalent in the city, according to Prof. J. H. Risley, superintendent of city schools, over 200 children are out of school. Mr. Risley states that the severity of the epidemic has fallen heaviest upon the Third street and Seventh street schools.

The fact that 200 and more pupils are out of school, said Prof. Risley, doesn't mean that there are that many pupils stricken with the malady. The total number given includes those who are ill with the disease, other children of the same families and children who are either exposed to infection or kept out by parents to prevent contracting the disease.

The type of measles is very mild and the physicians of the city state they have the epidemic well in hand. At the same time parents are urged to take precautions against their children needlessly contracting the malady.

FIVE-LEGGED COLT IN RUSSELL COUNTY

Columbia, Ky., March 1.—A peculiar freak of nature in the animal line belongs to Jo Dunbar, of Lula, Russell county. It is a colt now nearly a year old, born with five legs, the fifth, as well developed as either of the other four. A veterinary surgeon of this place amputated the extra limb a few days ago and brought it to this place where it is being exhibited.

HOUSE VOTES $5,000 TO END ILLITERACY

HOUSE VOTES ANNUAL PITTANCE TO CAUSE FOR NEXT TWO YEARS.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 29.—The campaign for the eradication of illiteracy in Kentucky suffered a serious reverse late today when the House of Representatives, after "great argument about it and about" as Omar says, doled out to the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission a niggardly pittance of $5,000 annually for two years, instead of $20,000 annually for five years, as had been urged by the commission.

The amended bill, which passed by a vote of 55 to 29, now goes to the Senate, where it is expected to pass. The approval of Gov. Stanley, even for this small appropriation is considerably doubtful, however, since he recently granted an interview in which he said that the State's finances do not warrant an expenditure in this great cause.

The debate on the bill was marked by grievious descriptions of the depleted condition of the State treasury and the disparity between Kentucky's receipts and disbursements. Opponents for the bill, however, made no allusion to the fact that the bills have already passed the House providing for the employment of "extra help" in several State departments. In addition to the reduction of the appropriation, the bill, before its passage, was otherwise amended to its detriment, according to its friends.

The illiteracy commission bill, of which Representative Frank Greene is the author, was brought before the House this evening when Representative Hobs, of Lexington, moved that it be taken out of the regular order and placed upon its passage. The motion prevailed, 57 to 11.

An amendment by Representative Howard providing that appropriations should be authorized for only two years, instead of five, was adopted. An amendment by Representative Spahn to strike out a section of the bill which authorized the Illiteracy Commission to have its printing done by the State, the same as other State departments, also was adopted.

Some debate ensued when Representative Bailey offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation for the two years to $5,000 annually instead of $20,000. Representative Hobbs, who was guiding the destinies of the measure, declared the amendment was offered to kill the bill Neverless, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 4[illegible] to 39.

An amendment by Representative Coleman to strike out the section providing for a census of illiterates was defeated.

At this juncture Representative Radcliffe moved to table the bill. The motion was defeated, the vote being 29 to 56. Thereafter an amendment was adopted striking out the provisions providing for compensation for the school trustees who take the census of illiterates.

When the bill, as amended, was placed upon its passage. Representative Roach made a ringing speech in its favor. He urged the Legislature "to extend the democracy of education to every citizen in the Commonwealth." He said that legislators have passed many laws affecting the welfare of crops and hogs, and that it is high time more measures were being passed for the welfare of human beings. He begged the Legislature to make Kentucky a pioneer in this direction.

OPPOSED TO THE OLD ROAD WORKING SYSTEM

To the Fiscal Court of Ohio Co.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned voters and road hands of Beaver Dam Magisterial District No. 2, of Ohio county, Kentucky, do earnestly request said court to meet us and the road hands of the other respective Magisterial Districts of the county, at Hartford, Ky., March 11, 1916, at the County Union of the A. S. of E., at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of advising together whether or not the plan adopted by the Fiscal Court at its last session in regard to working the roads, and the people, in justice to all concerned and in fairness too, we, who have the burden to bear, that is the farmers of this county, and more especially, those between the ages of 18 and 50 years, we feel it would be putting more than their share on them. Therefore we, the committee appointed to get this matter before the honorable court and the people of this county, trust and believe that the Fiscal Court will give this matter due consideration.

The following are a few of the reasons we have against working the road under the old system:

1. The law is not just that compels the overseer to take the place, (it is a fine of from $5.00 to $25.00 if he refuses), without compensation except his road poll tax. Said overseer to warn in hands, keep up his section of road and all culverts and bridges under 20 feet. Said overseer to be liable to indictment and fine if he fails to keep roads and bridges free from obstruction and in good repair.

2. We don't think it right for the boys to work on the roads before they are of legal age, nor would we think much of any one who would holler "back to the farm," and encourage such a system. We think it unfair to the road hands to ask them to furnish their own tools and without any compensation whatever to keep up the roads and bridges. The old system would be less than half of the wealth of the county keeping the roads.

4. The roads of this county are public property same as court house and jail and it would be as fair to ask the road hands to keep same in repair. As we understand it, the Fiscal Court went back to the old system for two reasons, viz.: Lack of funds and public sentiment. Without censuring any one, we fear it was not made public enough. We feel like there should be an expression from the "boys in the trenches." And if a majority of them are against keeping up the roads by the old system, we don't think the fiscal court should ask it, nor do we believe they will. Herald please copy.

JOE BARRETT,
C. N. TAYLOR,
Committee.

ANOTHER GERMAN RAIDER AT LARGE ON ATLANTIC

New York, Feb. 29.—Wireless warnings that a German commerce raider, possibly accompanied by consorts, was attacking shipping in the Atlantic, were received by the Standard Oil tanker Communipaw, which arrived here to-day from Algiers.

The first message was received February 17 and was partly in code. It read: "Abmb calling Caaw and reported being chased by a suspicious ship which she believes to be a German raider. Position Wch and Wmx Course west."

The Communipaw was some miles south of the Azores when this message, apparently from the same ship, said: "Altered course to Wpn and Nna."

The third and most significant message was received about 8 o'clock that evening. Its text was: "German steamer is attacking shipping in the Atlantic and may be assisted by captured vessels which she armed. Description 6,000 tons, speed fifteen knots, combination freight and passenger steamer. Carries two guns and is posing as neutral."

The Communipaw was the center of sensational rumors last December, when it was reported that she had been attacked and sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. After some days, during which Washington tried in vain to ascertain her whereabouts she put into Algiers and her captain denied that any attack had been made.

A. D. KIRK.

The above will readily be recognized by a great majority of the people of Ohio county and by almost all Ohio county Republicans as a tolerably good likeness of A. D. Kirk, of Hartford, Ky.

Mr. Kirk is, while a young man, a lawyer of recognized ability, a forceful and entertaining speaker not only in arguments pertaining to matters of law but politics as well. The Hartford bar has not produced a more able or successful attorney in years perhaps than the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Kirk has always taken an active interest in politics, having served as chairman of the Ohio County Campaign Committee during the last campaign and he has been for some time past, chairman of the Ohio County Executive Committee which position he fills, as is his custom, to the entire satisfaction of all. Mr. Kirk's term as chairman of the Executive Committee will expire with the re-organization of the committee some time after March the 11th, 1916, in case Mr. Kirk declines to succeed himself it is to be hoped that the position may be filled by one displaying the same zeal and fairness which it has been Mr. Kirk's apparent pleasure to show.

BRING IN THE WHOLE FAMILY AND FIT THEM OUT WITH NEW STOCKINGS FROM BABY'S TINY TOES TO A NEW CAP FOR GRANDMA'S DEAR OLD HEAD.

BRING THEM ALL IN AT ONCE. SAVE TROUBLE

YOU WILL ALSO SAVE MONEY WHEN, YOU BUY YOUR FURNISHINGS FROM US.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER DEALT WITH US JUST ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS HOW WE TREAT THEM.

CARSON & CO.
INCORPORATED.
Hartford, Kentucky.

STRAY STREAKS.

(By Fluke McFluke.)

Old father Adam was a peace at any price guy, he didn't give preparedness any place upon his programme result, when the enemy attacked, he was routed and fell in the battle and from that good day to this the devil has been to pay.

• • •

Two good looking, young sisters, recently were insisting that a 7-year old friend of ours tell them which he thought the prettiest, he respectfully declined, but after being hard pressed, with a dejected downcast air he looked at the younger and said, I don't want to make you mad.

• • •

Uncle Noah was long on preparedness, in fact it was a hobby with him, result, when the destroyer of mankind came, said Noah and his family got by. The old gent didn't learn to drink grape juice and talk, he fixed for trouble and won.

• • •

The boss says that not more than 40 or 50 subscribers were lost during past week on account of our failure to come across with some stray streaks in last number.

• • •

Old Adam had the twentieth century inhabitant skinned a block, he didn't have to star as a witness or do jury service in alienation suits, neither was there a booby hanging around to scream, I told you so.

• • •

We can't see exactly how a Democratic city council can consistently ordinate against the old rooster.

• • •

The most dejected, forlorn looking specimen of humanity which it has been our portion to behold for many, many days, is a Lawyer friend who had a barrel of fine beer and a case or two of whiskey, who had a bad attack of Gripp which completely killed his taste for all drinks.

• • •

A gallant young friend of ours, who has been paying attention to one of Hartford's fairest damsels occasionally, met an in-bound train on which said fair damsel was returning from a visit to friends and of course being a gentleman, carried the young lady's suit case home for her, for which he was handsomely rewarded by the mother of the young lady by the proffer of a dime for his services.

• • •

Col. R. E. Lee Simmerman, a prominent attorney of Hartford has just recovered from a severe attack of grippe. No other man in town has since had the grippe.

• • •

In the game of life it is better to make a sacrifice hit than to strike out in wildly attempting to park the ball.

• • •

If that ordinance which the city council hatched and laid on the record is against the chicken only, we know about six guineas who have been doing goose business.

• • •

Because we hear so much about the Administration speaking by note are we to infer that the president is a musical person, or, does Lan-sing.?

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Taxes for the year 1916, are now due to the City of Hartford. Those desiring to escape payment of penalties should pay at once, as the penalty goes on all unpaid taxes on April 1st, 1916.

HOOKER WILLIAMS,
M. T. of H.

ONLY 15 SMALLPOX CASES IN LIVERMORE

Te persistent rumors that have been afloat during the past few days to the effect that the town of Livermore has been quarantined on account of the large number of cases of smallpox, was again denied this afternoon, this time by J. W. Quigg, a well known merchant of that place. Mr. Quigg says that it is true there are about 15 cases of smallpox in town, in houses that have been under quarantine since the malady was discovered. A boarding house in which two children are afflicted with the disease is one of the places quarantined.

All of the patients are children, according to Mr. Quigg, and the disease is of a very mild form. But on this account the school trustees deemed it best to close the city high school for a period of two weeks, which was done a few days ago. Mr. Quigg does not anticipate any further spread of the disease, and the people living in Livermore are not in alarmed in the least. Mr. Quigg said that there was some alarm felt out in the county, as the country people were afraid to come to town for fear of contracting the disease.—Owensboro Inquirer

Red Top.

The best grade of Red Top Seed on the market.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO

Ladies, Attention!

Just a moment, please. We want to call your attention to the fact that we have a limited quantity of Coat Suits and Cloaks on hand that we mean to give to some one at a low price. The season is late and we are wise enough to know that they must be rare bargains if we induce you to buy. Hence the low prices we quote you:

Ladies' Long Coats, $12.50 value, $7.49
Ladies' Long Coats, $10.00 value, $6.39
Ladies' Long Coats, $7.50 value, $4.59
Ladies' Coat Suits, $12.50 and $15.00 value, ... $7.98
Six carried-over Coat Suits, former price $15, $18, $20 value, choice $4.98

Like reductions in all Children's Cloaks. If reduction will make them move, they will go right out. Be wise. Come early and get the PICK. Do this and remember that

It Pays to Trade With a House That Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

L., H. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE.

No. 113 due at Ellmitch 8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Ellmitch 7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Ellmitch .. 3:40 p. m.
Ar. Irvington .. 5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington .. 5:56 p. m.
Ar. Louisville . 7:40 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville .. 8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington ..10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington ..10:40 a. m.
Ar. Ellmitch ... 1:04 p. m.

M., H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.

South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford ....8:45 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford ....5:55 p. m.
(Both "Mixed Trains.)

Petty wants to see you at his restaurant.

New barrel Kraut just opened at Moore's Meat Market.

Jumbo and Sweet Mixed Pickles at Moore's.

New loose cakes can be had at Iler's Grocery.

Mr. Fred Cooper was in Louisville the first of the week.

Mrs. B. W. Napier is visiting her parents in Nashville, Tenn.

For big bargains in Real Estate see Holbrook & Parks, Hartford, Ky. 7tf

County Attorney C. M. Crowe was in Cromwell, Ky., yesterday on legal business.

For Blount's True-Blue Plows and Repairs, call on Acton Bros., Hartford, Ky. 33t2

The Oliver Chilled Plows and Implements can be had at Acton Bros., Hartford, Ky. 33t2

Mrs. Fred Anderson, of Masonville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Riley.

A. R. Carson, of the Hub Clothing Co., was in Louisville for a few days during the week.

Mr. J. C. Iler returned Thursday morning from a business trip to Frankfort and Louisville.

The K. of P.'s will put on the rank of Page Tuesday night, the 7th. All Knights are urged to be present.

Messrs. C. B. Jacobs, district manager, and D. C. Hall, traffic chief, of the Cumberland Telephone company, were here Saturday in the interest of better service and for inspection of

We have just received our loose Garden Seed.
ILER'S GROCERY.

Come to the Green Front Grocery for anything in the grocery line. Everything new and fresh. Farmers' phone.

Messrs. Harlan Tinsley, Corbet Lake and Damon Tinsley left Tuesday for Gilman, Ill., where they will probably locate.

Breaking Plows, Vulcan Chilled, Blue Bird and New Ground Plows at reduced prices.
W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

For Sale.—One pair of good work mules, harness and wagon.
35t4 EZRA GORMAN,
Beaver Dam, Ky.

See W. H. Parks, Hartford, Ky., for Life Insurance and Loans on farm lands. Loans negotiated at low rates for long terms, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years. No loans for less than $500.00 33tf

Petitions are being circulated asking that the County Court call an election for the purpose of voting upon the question of issuing $300,000.00 worth of bonds for road improvement in Ohio county.

A new supply of Kodaks and Supplies just in. Orders received by mail or telephone given prompt attention.
J. B. TAPPAN,
Jeweler and Optician,
34t2 Hartford, Ky.

Mrs. P. H. Hood died at her home near Beda, this county, on March 1, from a complication of diseases. Her remains were taken to Harodsburg, Ky., for burial. Mrs. Hood is survived by her husband and daughter, Mrs. Duvic, of Hartford.

Postmaster R. B. Martin was called to Cromwell late yesterday afternoon on account of the illness of his mother, Mrs. J. W. Martin. Mrs. Martin has been ill several days of pneumonia and took a sudden turn for the worse yesterday.

Just received a large shipment of K. K. goods for garden and farm use, so please come in and look before you buy. Every tool guaranteed to please you or we will give you a new one in its place.
ILER'S GROCERY.

H. Company, 3rd Regiment, K. N. G., was inspected at the armory last night by Capt. Easton R. Gibson, U. S. Army, and Col. J: Henry, of Frankfort. There was a sufficient number of the men out to pass a creditable inspection and the equipment was pronounced in excellent order. Capt. Gibson stated that the rifles were in the best condition of any he had inspected, with the exception of one other company.

E. P. Taylor, D. Baker Rhoads, Dr. C. DeWeese, Beaver Dam; C. E. Crowder, Horton; Rev. H. C. Truman, Fordsville; Dr. C. W. DeWeese, Horse Branch; Senator J. A. Leach, Representative L. L. Embry, A. D. Kirk, M. L. Heavrin, O. C. Martin, Al. J. Barnett, W. C. Blankenship, E. M. Woodward, W. P. Midkiff and W. S. Tinsley, were among the Ohio county Republicans who attended the State convention in Louisville this week.

The Senior Class of Hartford High School were delightfully entertained Friday night by the Juniors. Old fashioned games were indulged in and music was rendered throughout the evening by Misses Mary Laura Pendleton and Bulah Palmer. Refreshments were served and the color scheme of purple and white, the Junior colors, was fittingly carried out. Those present were: Prof. and Mrs. H. E. Brown, Prof. Henry Leach and Miss Glenn; Seniors—Misses Hula King, Mary L. Pendleton, Willie Lindley, Beulah Moore, Evelyn Clark, Ione Hedrick; Messrs. Gilmore Keown, Halley G. Maddox, Leon Bishop, Worden Newbolt, Mack Benton, Jim Coleman, Ellis Bell, Russell Pirtle, Pearl Sanderfur, Edward Duke; Juniors—Misses Nelia Alford, Mazie Clark, Lurene Collins, Beulah Palmer, Dena Rial, Mary Bean, Corinne Shultz, Clarice Ward, Evelyn Thomas, Lula Sullenger, Muriel Wilson, Martha Rhoads; Mary Davison, of Beaver Dam; Messrs. Archie Brown, Gayle Taylor, Hinton Leach, Clifford Moore, Berry D. Walker, Byron Williams, Goebel Crowe, Ernest Wilson, James Glenn, Dewey Alford.

Your Chance To Buy Groceries.

Other business interests requiring my attention, I am offering my entire stock of groceries to the public at actual cost. Sale now in full swing and if you fail to drop in and take advantage of this opportunity you are punishing your pocket book. Everything goes for cash.
U. S. CARSON,
Hartford, Ky.

Miss Ella McKinney Entertains.

On Saturday evening, February 26th, Miss Ella McKinney entertained at rook in honor of Miss Flora Lee Birkhead, of Owensboro, Ky. The event was a very delightful one to all present. After a number of interesting games occasionally interrupted by some excellent music, refreshments, consisting of fruit salad, hot chocolate and cake, were served.

Those present were: Misses Ella McKinney, Flora Lee Birkhead, Anna Barnes, Elois Austin, Effie and Eula Mulhall; Mssrs. R. H. Shelley, J. E. Layman, C. C. Watts, W. O. Barnes, Frank and Marshal Barnes.

All were of one opinion that Miss McKinney is an ideal hostess.

Death of Mrs. Richardson.

Mrs. Herman Richardson died at her home on Hartford R. F. D. No. 7, Friday night about eight o'clock. Funeral and burial were at Mt. Carmel Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mrs. Richardson was the daughter of Mr. Jefferson Bell and was very highly respected and lovable young woman. Her infant child was buried with its mother.

CLAIMS SHE CAN TELL SEX OF EGG

In spite of science, poultry fanciers and Mayor James Rolph, Mrs. Cowden, of San Francisco, claims she can tell the sex of a chicken by the egg before it is hatched. All she says is that she learned the mystery from an old grandmother's recipe and tried it out successfully ten years ago in Kansas. She is willing to try it out now before judges who will furnish the incubator, let her mark the eggs and agree not to touch them until they are hatched and have become roosters or pullets.

Woman, Aged 108, Dies.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Magill, the oldest woman in this section, died at the home of one of her grandsons Monday, aged 108 years. She lost her eyesight several years ago but with this exception she had been in good health until recently. She attended church regularly until she was well past the century mark.

"Mother" Magill, as she was familiarly known, attributed her longevity to hard work and regular habits. She was born in Bucks county this State, and had lived in this vicinity all her life.

She is survived by two daughters, four grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

For Sale.

My residence on Clay St., Hartford Ky., also vacant lot adjoining same. Will sell for cash or 6 and 12 months time 32t4
MRS. S. J. WEDDING.

BELIEVE LEXINGTON MAN IS MURDERED

SECOND DAY'S SEARCH REVEALS CLEW AS TO WHEREABOUTS.

Lexington, Ky., March 1.—After searching for two days to find some trace of Sam W. Bedford, Lexington insurance man and former clerk of Daviess county who mysteriously disappeared on February 18, members of the party which has been scouring every foot of ground around High Bridge, where he was last seen, have come to the conclusion that Bedford must have been murdered. According to the station agent at High Bridge, with whom Bedford left his traveling bag just before he started to walk to Shakertown, the Lexington man took a wallet out of the bag and placed it in his pocket. It is known that the wallet contained currency and negotiable papers.

The searchers who left here yesterday in autos, under the direction of James Stewart, a detective, traced Bedford as far as the road leading to the ferry landing on the bank of the Kentucky river. His trail was lost at this point, for the ferryman was confident that Bedford had never reached the ferry landing. After searching the woods along the road, the party returned to Lexington last night. They resumed the search today. The Kentucky river was dragged by men in boats. while others continued the search in the woods.

A reward of $200 has been offered for anyone who can give information leading to the discovery of Bedford or of his dead body.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

We invite all churches in the county to appoint a press representative from among their membership and send us items of interest from time to time for publication in this column Don't make your articles too long. We have not time to hunt up this news and you can make this column interesting by contributing.

The revival at the Baptist church continues with good sermons and good crowds. Interest is increasing and it is believed much good will result from this series of meetings.

* * *

The workers Conference of the Christian church will meet with Mrs. W. J. Bean Monday evening at 7 p. m.

Next Sunday will be foreign mission day at the Christian church. The pastor asks that it be made a great day of rejoicing for the privilege of giving to the Lord's work.

* * *

The following sermon was delivered recently by the Rev. Harlan, pastor of the First Christian church:

* * *

Pastor B. W. Napier will preach at the Methodist church Sunday morning. Owing to the protracted meeting at the Baptist church there will probably be no services at the Methodist Sunday night. Subject for morning service: "The Reward of the Man who stays by the Stuff".

* * *

Short-Sighted People.
(Text. 2. Pet. 1:9.)

There are many people who believe that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God, and who accept the doctorines of the Christian religion as of Devine origin, but who do not live the higher spiritual life. Against this practice, Peter seems to address this letter. Right at the beginning of the letter, he gives his great spiritual addition table in which he tells his readers what they should add to their faith. "Add to your faith goodness, knowledge. To your knowledge, self-control. To your self-control, endurance; or patients. To your endurance, Godliness. To your Godliness, brotherly kindness. To your brotherly kindness love.

"For if these things are yours, and abound, they make you to be not idle not unfruitful unto the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." "For he that lacketh these things is blind, seeing only what is near, having forgotten the cleansing from his old sins."

They were short-sighted people. They accepted the Gospel when it was first preached, but had never taken religion seriously. They had not given diligence to add to their faithful anything.

Like some of our own people I have met in different places, "I have not lost my faith," they say. Maybe not, but they have added nothing to it, and in that particular, they are not very for ahead of the devils, for they "believe, and tremble." They had not made any effort to pluck up, root out, and cast forth the pleasant vices to which they had once been addicted. They had never made any effort at the daily self-denial, and the daily bearings of the cross, and the daily purification.

Let us notice the short-sightedness of sin. Sin brings an immediate gratification. The Bible recognizes this frankly, for it speaks of the "pleasures of sin." Sin, means delight at the moment; but at last, it means death. Sin promises you immediate pleasure, but in the end, it means the "worm that dieth not, and the fire that is never quenched. Men and women sin, because they are blind to what seems afar off—to the regret, shame, remorse, and hell that sin finally brings. They have eyes for only what is nearest, the immediate gratification.

The convetous man sees his growing pile of gold, and not his lean, and shriveled soul.

The drunkard sees his gratification in his appetite, but not the drunkards grave, and hell beyond.

The profligate sees immediate gratification for his lusts, and the hot hell beyond.

Short-sightedness is the mother of sin. Men sin because they see only that which is near.

Short-sightedness and worldlyness. Worldlyness is only one form of sin, and what I have said about sin applies to worldlyness. The reason for such worldlyness is spiritual short-sightedness. The prizes that earth offers are immediate, and obvious. They engross men's attention. They absorb their thoughts. They fill the world of their desire. Heaven, the smile of the Lord, his "well done," seem so far off, so remote. Money, pleasure, fame, banish them from the mind. These things are near and to them men, and women devote their lives. They see only what is near. But John says: "the world passeth away, and the lusts thereof." Our safety lies in the long look. Light literature. The play-house, the card-party, the dance. To many, these are enjoyable, and they see no harm in them.

What they need is the long look. Down yonder is the soul fed on this light food, and excitement. It is emaciated, weak, lean, and shriveled. The taste for higher, nobler, and stronger things is dead. Staggering in the great conflict with sin, it finally goes down in stolid indifference, and possibly defiance of the Church.

Church life. Church members are often unwilling to deny themselves for the sake of Christ, and his cause. They feel the tax on time, and strength, and they feel the awful indifference of the outside world.

What they need is the long look. Down yonder is a mighty soul that has been made strong by effort in the greatest cause in the world. There is the glorious feeling of the victor who has won on a hardly contested field.

On attendance on Lord's Day services men and women get tired, and the home is so comfortable. The fire by winter and shade in summer. Parks are so inviting. Such need the long look. When they yield to such temptations, down the way is a soul chilled by the blasts of the world, and come into indifference. If they yield not, they keep the soul warm, and healthy by the touch with life, and the hope of others.

Let no one persuade you that the thought of Heaven is the mark of an impractical dreamer. Charles Kingsley was one of the most pratical of men, yet the thought of heaven occupied his mind daily. Paul was a practical man, but he thought much of "being absent from the body, and being present with the Lord." The thought of heaven is the means by which we emancipate ourselves from slavery to the transient, and perishing.

Short-sightedness and despair. We sometimes fall into despondency, and something like despair in our service. There come times to us all when we feel like Elijah under the juniper tree. "Lord let me die, for I have labored for naught, and in vain." What is the cause of this? Short-sightedness. We have only looked at the things which are near. The remedy for this hopelessness, and despair, is the long look. "My word shall not return unto me void;" our God will bring it to pass. "He shall see the travail of his soul and be satisfied."

We despair when we see only that which is near. The sin, the vice, and the callousness of men. Illustration, women working in the vice district who took her own life. European war. God is going to work out a better, and higher civilization.

Conclusion. Look up, see God, remember his promises, and you will have courage. You who put off your decision for Christ, are short-sighted. You see only your difficulties. You see your present pleasures. Church members, are you short-sighted. Do you see only your wants, and wishes?

Durocs For Sale.

For $9 I will sell you a 5 months old pig that you can't buy from the Pig Breeder for less than $20. If you don't believe me write for pedigree, also breed Sows, Guilts and White Wyandotte chickens and eggs.
R. E. BARRETT,
Beaver Dam, Ky.

CONVICTS FREE IN 17 STATES IF WIVES WED

CLAUSE IN KANSAS ANTI-AFFINITY LAW WHICH UNLOCKS PRISON DOORS.

Topeka, Kans., March 1.—Kansas has discovered that it has a law by which a marriage will automatically unlock the doors of the Kansas penitentiary.

It is asserted by state officials that no other state has a criminal statute which lets men out of prison when their wives get married.

It is the Kansas anti-affinity law. This statute was the first one to pass such a statute. Frank L. Travis of Iola, was the author of the law. It took him two sessions of the legislature to get the bill passed. Since then it has been copied in effect in 17 states.

It is probably that the rule which automatically releases men from prison when there is a wedding in Kansas also will apply in the other states which have followed the Kansas anti-affinity law.

The law provides that when a man or a woman either, deserts his wife or her husband and children, they are guilty of a felony and may be sent to prison for terms of two years.

The peculiarity of the law, whereby a wedding automatically unlocks the doors of the prison, was discovered by Gov. Capper last week when the case of E. I. Conkle was presented to him.

Conkle was a farmer living near Great Bend. He became tired of his wife and children and skipped out. After a long hunt Conkle was arrested and brought back to Kansas. He was tried and convicted and sentenced to four years in prison, two years for deserting and failing to support his wife and two years for deserting and failing to support his children.

The two terms ran consecutively. Conkle has just completed his first term and started on the second sentence. His father discovered that Mrs. Conkle was married about the first of the year and wrote to the government about it, suggesting that since Mrs. Conkle now had another husband, who was supporting her, that his son should not be longer punished for the crime as he was not now responsible.

The governor turned the matter over to the attorney general and the attorneys connected with the prison, and a ruling has just been submitted to the governor that the father is right and that Conkle should be released from prison.

Under the Kansas law, and also under the laws of most states, when a man begins serving a prison sentence his wife is free and may marry again.

Proper Treatment For Biliousness.

For a long time Miss Lula Skelton, Churchville, N. Y., was bilious and had sick headache and dizzy spells. Chamberlain's Tablets were the only things that gave her permanent relief. Obtainable everywhere. m

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FARM DEPARTMENT

How To Grow Sweet Clover.

Agricultural experts have found that West Kentucky lands need sweet clover to help in building up the soil. However, there are some problems in growing this crop and we feel that the following directions, by Mr. M. O. Hughes, district agent of the department of agriculture, will be of interest to our readers. County Demonstrator is recommending the growing of sweet clover in Ohio county.

During the last two years a number of farmers growing small plots of sweet clover have demonstrated that, under certain conditions, this crop can be grown in most places in western Kentucky. All of these farmers are enthusiastic in their praise of it.

Sweet clover does not grow successfully without lime, therefore apply one and one-half to three tons of ground limestone per acre. Inoculate either with a government culture, which your County Agent can secure for you free of charge, or with soil from alfalfa lor sweet clover field. Sow in January, February, March or April, on a firm rather than a loose or soft seed bed. Sowing in January or February should be on frozen ground, so that freezing and thawing will work the seed into the soil. Seed sown in March or April should be covered with a light harrowing. If covered too deeply, it will not germinate well. The hulled seed, 10 to 12 pounds per acre, is preferable to the unhulled. There is a method now of scarifying the seed which makes it germinate a great deal better, and, if possible, such seed should be used.

Sweet clover is more valuable than other clovers for the improvement of the very poorest soils, and it will grow where other vegetation will not. It is valuable as a grazing crop and makes almost as good hay as alfalfa. It is a biennial, living only two years, but if not grazed too closely will reseed itself indefinitely. If sown in the spring, the first season's growth will be from 12 to 18 inches, without seeding. The next spring it will grow from six to ten feet high, making a large crop of seed.

By all means try a small patch of sweet clover, and call on your County Agent to help you.

* * *

Urges Diversfied Farming.

Lexington, Ky.,—Prof. W. D. Nicholls, of the State University Agricultural Station, who visited the dark tobacco district of the State as a special representative of the Experiment Station, in his report to the station says a critical situation has been caused in that section by the lack of market for tobacco, and suggests that the farmers of Wesern Kentucky turn to diversfied farming and produce only light crops.

The report states that there is no single crop which can replace tobacco in that section, but that a complete change to growing green crops, cow peas, soy beans, corn, garden truck for use in the home and farm seeds and raising hogs, cows and poultry in a greater quanity will be the best way to meet the emergency.

Prof. Nicholls worked in co-operation with Prof. L. R. Neel, of the Tennessee Experiment Station, and the two representatives spent two days studying the situation. They undertook to look over the condition and advise concerning the modification of the existing emergency at the request of the Association of Dark Tobacco Planters.

"A peculiar and distressing situation is faced by the farmers of the dark tobacco section," the report reads. "Dark tobacco is the principal source of income in the region and has been grown by many farmers to the neglect of other crops. The greater part of the tobacco produced in this district is bought by foreign buyers and goes to European countries. The average price paid under normal conditions for dark tobacco is about 9 cents a pound.

There has been pratically no market for tobacco crops since the opening of the European war. Less than 40 per cent, of the 1915 crop has been sold and that was disposed of at 4½ cents a pound. Ocean freight rates, which were formerly $3 a hogshead are now $18, and the insurance has arisen from $1.50 to $6.00

The seriousnes of the situation in Western Kentucky, acording to Prof. Nicholls, is made greater because tobacco has been the principal source of income for so long that the production of other crops has been almost excluded. There is no other product that can take the place of tobacco in that section as hemp has in the Burley district. Tobacco and grain have been grown there until the soil is at present much depleted and can produce only light crops. The acreage is thin and lacks humas.

The report suggests that an exchange be made from raising tobacco and grain and advises that the best results may be obtained from giving attention to the things with which the agriculturists of the section are familiar. Hogs, farm poultry and cows are suggested as money bringers. The market for these is always good. Small increases in the number of sows, pigs and shoats raised on the different farms in the district will add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the region, the report says. A small added income may result from the production of poultry, garden vegetables, such as Irish and sweet potatoes, beans and sorgum.

The exchange to the raising of versatile crops should be able to secure for the farmers in the aggregate an income sufficient to go a long way toward piecing out the reduced income resulting from the curtailment of the tobacco acreage.

* * *

What Farm Agents Are Doing For Kentucky.

In July, 1912, the College of Agriculture in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, inaugurated an effort to place a farm adviser or "county agent" in every county of the State that would bear half the expense of such an undertaking.

From the very outset the movement was popular, the agents proving their usefulness by teaching better tillage methods more intelligent use of fertilizers, use of green manure crops, crop rotation, pruning and spraying of fruit, better breeding, feeding, and management of live stock, vaccinating hogs against cholera and a long list of other things that help farmers.

There are now about forty counties that have these county agents. The following extracts are taken from letters received during the past few weeks from counties in which these agents have been at work.

Todd county—"One year ago there were less than one hundred acres of crimson clover grown in Todd county but this year there are four hundred farmers who have planted two thousand acres."

Crittenden county—"The yield of corn in this county is one of the largest ever made. One corn club boy reports a yield of 87 bushels per acre while the father made 60 bushels per acre in the same field."

Simpson county—"In a window of one of the grocery store's in Franklin there was recently an exhibit of Winesap apples accompanying which was a card stating that the quality of those apples was due to the use of spraying. The apples were sprayed three times in an orchard that was thirteen years old and which had never grown a crop of apples worth picking. This year the owner gathered over 300 bushels and sold them as fast as he could deliver them.

Ohio county—"Our fertilizer season is over and we find that we handled 100 tons co-operatively by which the farmers were saved $300, and thru the influence of the county agent at least 100 tons were sold thru the fertilizer agents at a saving to the farmers of $200 or more."

Hardin county—"There is good interest in soil improvement in this county; some of the farmers are using as much as 400 tons of ground limestone. The farmers at Vine Grove have made a co-operative order for 100 tons of raw rock phosphates."

Mason county—"Eight members of the Farmers' Club at Minerva are purchasing a rock pulverizer."

Trigg county—"One of the Corn Club boys in this county made 87 bushels of corn on his acre, which was more, according to the statement of his father, than was made on 3 acres adjoining."

Balard county—"There is considerable interest among the stock raisers toward standardizing the breed of beef cattle in this county. All are selecting Herefords bulls to head their herds."—Lexington Leader.

FARMERS' FREE WANT ADS.

Wanted to sell—Some of the best hand-packed tomatoes, Price $1.00 per dozen.

Apply to JOHN ROWE,
Centertown, Ky.

Attention Farmers.

The farmers of Ohio county are called to meet at the court house in Hartford, March 10th and 11th at nine o'clock for the purpose of receiving reports on committees and perfecting the reorganization of the A. S. of E. All pledges and petitions should be reported on at this time. All those who have petitions for insurance, also those who have subscribed for insurance, are asked to be present on the 11th at 10 o'clock.

Since the A. S. of E. has been put on the per cent basis instead of fees and dues all farmers are requested to be present and take a part in this meeting. Now don't stand back, but step in and do your duty.

HENRY M. PIRTLE,
34t3 County Secretary.

RICH BROKER TRIES TO ADOPT NEGRESS

TENNESSEE MAN CLAIMS DESIRE TO RIGHT WRONG BY ADOPTION.

Evansville, Ind.,—Clifford Yarborough, 48 years old, a white man and a wealthy grain broker of Pulaski, Tenn., made application in Circuit Court here recently for permission to adopt Eugenia Murray, a pretty 17-year-old mulatto girl.

Yarborough admitted he was the father of the girl and explained his unusual action by saying he "felt that he should rectify a wrong."

Yarborough was accompanied to court by an attorney, who presented the written consent of the girl's mother, Alice Murray, to the adoption.

"The girl's mother is a negress," W. C. Vawter, Yarborough's attorney announced. Judge Givens was astounded. In answer to a question from his attorney, Yarborough admitted the girl is his child.

"I feel that I should rectify a wrong," said Yarborough. "I have plenty of money to take care of the child. I brought $7000 to Evansville with me.

Yarborough said he wanted to give the girl his name. He admitted he was married, but said he and his wife were living apart and that he had not consulted her about the adoption proceedings.

Judge Givens said he could not grant the petition. If he legitimized the daughter, he would be taking a step which would in practice have the same results as permitting the intermarriage of races. He said he could not consent to miscegenation.

The mulatto girl was in the courtroom. She could easily pass as a white girl and is strikingly beautiful. She is said to be talented in music.

She and her mother came here from Pulaski, February 7. It is said they formerly lived on Yarborough's plantation.

Colds Quickly Relieved.

Many people cough and cough—from the beginning of Fall right through to Spring. Others get cold after cold. Take Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "It is certainly a great medicine and I keep a bottle of it continually on hand" writes W. C. Jesseman, Franconia, N. H. Money back is not satisfied but it nearly always helps 1

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of C. M. Barnett deceased, including The Hartford Republican, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned at their Office in Republican Building, Hartford, Ky., on or before March 20th., 1916, or they will be forever barred.

Persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the above named estate by note or otherwise will please call and settle at once as we are desirous of settling this estate at the earliest possible date.

W. S. TINSLEY,
S. T. BARNETT,
Administrators.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Mrs.: "Let's go and see that new medium. She claims that she can call up any spirit you desire."

Mrs.: "Thanks! I have no desire to communicate with spirits that have to be called up."—Boston Transcript.

* * *

"Tommy, mother has leters to write. Won't you please be quiet?"

"Yes, muvver, if you'll give me my drum to play with."—New York Times.

* * *

"In the old days the main element of a soldier was to know how to act under fire."

"And nowadays, in addition, he is supposed to know how to act under water, in the earth and without air."—Puck.

* * *

Bacon: "The giraffe is said to be the only animal in nature that is entirely dumb, not being able to express itself by any sound."

Egbert: "It's just as well, for if it could speak it would talk over everybody's head."—Yonkers Statesman.

* * *

Five-year old Willie often played with a neighbor boy, John. One rainy day the two were just starting across the clean kitchen floor at Willie's home when the latter's mother, noting their muddy shoes, headed them off and sent them out to play on the porch. There the following conversation took place:

"My mother don't care how much I run over the kitchen floor," said John.

There was a long interval of silence. Then Willie said: "I wish I had a nice dirty mother like you've got!"—Pathfinder.

* * *

We regret to announce the continued indisposition of Mr. International Law, who is suffering from a bad attack of German measles with British and Austrian complications. His duties are being discharged during his enforced inactivity by Mr. Martial Law, a distant kinsman of the well known Law family.—New York Times.

* * *

Here is a recruiting story told by an officer at his club the other day:

A very fat waiter had applied for enlistment in the army. The rerecruiting sergeant looked at him and shook his head, saying:

"Can't be done, old son; you're too stout."

"Stout or not stout," came the indignant reply, "every acre of my body is at the service of my country."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Proper Treatment For Biliousness.

For a long time Miss Lula Skelton, Churchville, N. Y., was bilious and had sick headache and dizzy spells. Chamberlain's Tablets were the only things that gave her permanent relief. Obtainable everywhere. m

MIGRATORY BIRD LAW CONTINUES IN FORCE

Washington, D. C.—A misleading statement has recently become current in newspapers of the Mississippi Valley and elsewhere, to the effect that the Department of Agriculture has suspended the enforcement of the Federal regulations under the Migratory Bird Law and by this means has enabled sportsmen, under State laws, to shoot wild fowl the coming spring.

Under the Federal regulations as they now stand, the season on all migratory wild fowl is closed until next autumn throughout the United States. Federal inspectors and wardens are required, and others interested in the protection of wild fowl are requested, to report to the Department of Agriculture all cases of violations of the regulations, in order that proper action may be taken.

The Department of Agriculture has no power to suspend the law or to pardon violations of the regulations. Doubtless the erroneous impression, on which the newspaper statements are based, has grown out of the pendency of litigation involving the constitutionality of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913, under which the regulations were promulgated. The lower Federal courts disagreed as to the validity of the statute and the issue was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was argued in the Supreme Court in October, 1915, but has not been decided. Following the lower court decisions, Congress appropriated money for the purpose of continuing the enforcement of the law. The Department of Agriculture is bound to report to the Department of Justice violations of the regulations if the Supreme Court should declare the law constitutional. All persons should, therefore, be warned of the danger they incur from failure to abide by the regulations.

DRILLS GAS WELL IN MAIN STREET OF TOWN

Greensburg, Ind., Feb. 27.—A gas well that is pronounced a real gusher has been drilled by George S. Littell, on Main street in this city. It is 950 feet deep, 40 feet in Trenton rock, and 80 quarts of nitroglycerine were used to shoot the well and start the flow of gas. The supply of natural gas from the old wells has been very weak the past winter, barely enough for cooking purposes.

WILL FILL A WANT!

Since the suspension of the Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal, there has been quite a demand for a weekly Kentucky newspaper that gives all the more important state news, as well as the general news, crisp editorials, good stories, timely cartoons and illustrations.

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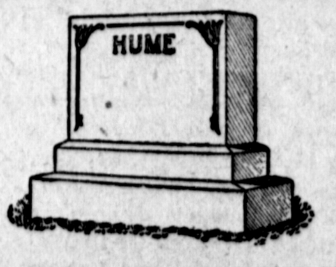

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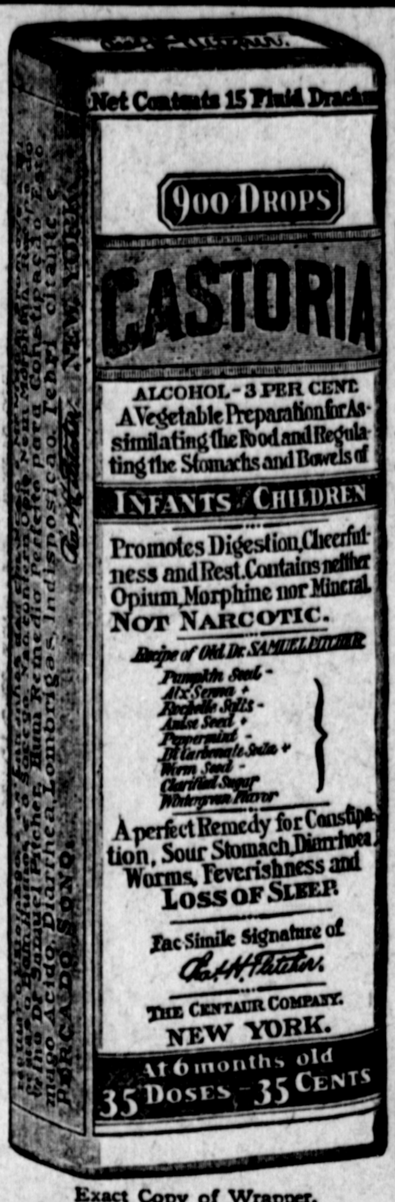

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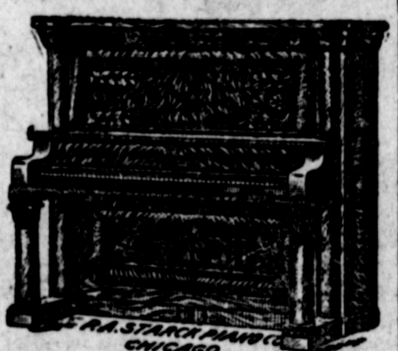

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PRINCESS INDICTED FOR PEACE TALK

ALICE OF BOURBON ALSO CHARGED WITH TRYING TO GET MILITARY SECRETS.

Florence, Italy, February 27.—Princess Alice of Bourbon has been indicted for spreading pacificist propaganda among the wounded soldiers in the hospitals here and also for attempting to get military secrets.

Princess Alice is the youngest daughter of the late Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain. One of her sisters is Archduchess Blanche, wife of Archduke Leopold of Austria.

The princess has had an adventurous career. She quarreled with her father, Don Carlos, whom she accused of cruelty, and to escape him she married Prince Frederic of Schoenburg-Waldenburg. A son was born to them in 1892 and a year later the princess obtained a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

In 1906 she married Lino del Prete, a lieutenant on the retired list in the Italian army and a noted horseman, who was attracted to the princess by her equestrian daring.

In 1912 kidnappers, alleged agents attempted to steal the child near Viareggio, Italy, but the attempt failed.

During the Russo-Japanese war the princess served with distinction as a nurse in the czar's army. As Mme. del Prete she tried her hand at breeding horses and once (in 1910), attempted to establish herself as a fruit grower in Florida, but was not successful.

HELD FOR RECRUITING SOLDIERS FOR BRITISH

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 28.—Charged with recruiting American soldiers for service in the British army, W. R. Seligsen, alias W. R. Stein; C. D. Randall, alias Henderson, alias England, and a recently discharged sergeant of the Fourth United States cavalry named Jefferson, were arrested here Sunday by United States Marshal Joseph J. Smiddy.

From documents found on the persons of the men arrested and in Randall's trunk, it was learned that 156 recruits had been secured, and that 154 of them had gone to the front.

BATTLING NELSON IS "TOO FAR GONE"

Appleton, Wis., Feb. 28.—The State Boxing Commission today ruled that Battling Nelson was "too far gone" to box Ad Wolgast, to whom he lost the lightweight championship. They had been matched to box here April 12.

DENIED MEDICINE, BOY DIES AT MT. STERLING

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Feb. 28.—Devotion to religious belief resulted, it is believed, in the death of Charles Stephenson, the 12-year-old son of Mrs. Lizzie Stephenson, of this city. The boy was suddenly stricken a few days ago with intestinal trouble caused by eating pork. Dr. Willis was summoned after Mayor Oldham, Chief of Police Tipton and others had insisted on medical treatment.

Medical treatment, which, officials say Mrs. Stephenson opposed, they believe would have saved the boy's life.

To Cure Hysteria.

Wrap mustard plasters on hands, wrists, soles and palms, and allow patient to rest.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

He's His Mother's Brother.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 27.—William Brockway Ryder, 2 years old, is his mother's brother baby. That is, of course legally speaking. He was adopted by his mother's foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Brockway of San Pedro, so he has the same legal father and mother that his mother has.

Optimistic Thought.

Good management is better than a good income.

Legal Holidays.

The general (presidential) election is a legal holiday in all the states except Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Ohio, Kansas and West Virginia.

DIAZ ELUDES DETECTIVES; THOUGHT TO BE IN MEXICO

Washington, Feb. 28.—Felix Diaz has eluded the surveillance of Department of Justice detectives, and the Government is interested in reports that he is about to launch an armed expedition against Gen. Carranza.

Chief Bielaski, of the Bureau of Investigation, said to-day that Diaz had been under watch in New Orleans for three weeks, but dissappeared about a week ago and had not been traced since. Officials would not be surprised if he had landed in Mexico. He could not be prevented from landing by this Government unless positive information were at hand that he was to participate in an armed expedition.

For the Dancing Floor.

From year to year various substances are suggested, tried out, found satisfactory and then superseded by others to produce smooth dancing floors. Now corn meal is looked upon as the best polisher of the dancing floor. It is sprinkled over the floor, not too liberally, and rubbed in by the dancing feet.

Popularity.

Popularity, in the lowest and most common sense, is not worth having. Do your duty to the best of your power, win the approbation of your own conscience, and popularity, in its best and highest sense, is sure to follow.—Sir John Parkington.

Gets Hardened.

A man used to vicissitudes is not easily dejected.—Samuel Johnson.

IN THE SPORTING WORLD

Baseball fans all over Western Kentucky sympathize with Early Rickard in the loss of his young wife.

The last congratulations had not grown cold upon the happily married couple when the news of Mrs. Rickard's death, due to pneumonia, had been received. "Rick" has had several long hits made off him but this is certain the hardest for him to endure.

* * *

With no basketball team in Hartford this year sports have taken a back seat around these parts during the winter. Beaver Dam is also minus a team this year. It often happens that one of the two towns either has a low class team while the other is going good but this is the first time in several seasons that both have been entirely unrepresented in the basketball world.

* * *

Sen. Leach was in town the other day and he has something up his sleeve for baseball players and fans. The Senator expects to pull off some games this summer with leading amateur teams of Louisville and a picked team from Ohio county. Leach has a sure enough chronic case of baseball fever, and while he doesn't play himself he delights in backing a good team.

* * *

Central City and Greenville seem to be having things their own way in basketball down in Muhlenburgh. Sorry we haven't a fast one to stick up against them. What would be the matter with picking a team from Beaver Dam and Hartford and issuing a formal challenge. Here's hoping someone will take it up and promote such a game. It would be a good drawing card for any of the four towns. Or, even better we might pit Ohio county against Muhlenburgh and take in Fordsville.

* * *

From present indications it seems that Hartford will have no base ball team this year. It would be a calamity, indeed, and we hope someone will yet rake together the burning coals and have the bats ringing about May 1st.

* * *

We have received information that William Sears, well known to Hartford fans, has taken unto himself a better half. Wild Bill was married in Strader, Ill., and later honeymooned in Chicago.

* * *

"Home Run Baker Robertson" left the other day for Providence, Ky., where he has engaged in the business of making beard conspicuous by its absence.

* * *

C. O. Hunter, erstwhile first sacker on the Equality and Hartford teams, but now receiving deposits (perhaps turning over half) for the Bank of Hartford, would make an excellent manager for a Hartford team. Besides being a million "aire" he is thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of the National past time and could keep a team going where others would fail.

* * *

"Mut" is yet the junior of active ball players and could easily hold down the first sack would he but listen to the advice of his life long friends and quit dissipating.

* * *

When the robbin comes and spring
is near,
The sweet oder of Lager beer,
We hope the times will be the
same,
And we'll see at East End another
game.

It Always Helps

says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill.

I wish every suffering woman would give

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

Get a Bottle Today!

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full of life and action, filled with the fire of fine inspiration and followed by 250 short stories of adventure, will make

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NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME.

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

If you purchase the NEW HOME you will have a life asset at the price you pay, and will not have an endless chain of repairs.

Quality Considered it is the Cheapest in the end to buy.

If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest catalogue before you purchase.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

USE LIV-VER-LAX

For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant *Liv-Ver-Lax* keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before *Liv-Ver-Lax* will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and $1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by

J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

For pains in the back a good remedy is Dr. [illegible] Pills.

A Distinctive Reason

What is the chief reason for the superiority of Royal Baking Powder?

There are several good reasons, but there is one which distinguishes Royal from other baking powders.

This reason, which every woman should know, is that Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, which comes from grapes. This means a healthful fruit origin. It means natural food as distinguished from mineral substitutes used in other baking powders.

There is no alum nor phosphate in Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York

EUROPE WILL BE SHORT OF MEAT

SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK IN ALL SECTIONS WILL BE FELT.

AFFECTS RUSSIA LEAST

Austria, Germany, France And Serbia Already Feel Scarcity of Food.

Vienna, Feb. 29.—None too plentiful before the war, meat is likely to become a real luxury in Europe after peace is declared and remain so for a considerable time until breeding has progressed on an immense scale.

The Central Power group believes it will find itself better off than the Entente group in this respect, but both groups will certainly find it a serious problem. At the expiration of two years of warfare—which period will soon be reached—it is estimated the Entente Powers will be short 7,575,000 head of meat animals, while the Central group, owing to the territories occupied by their armies, would in that time lose only 2,000,000 head thru over-consumption due to the war.

Commenting upon the situation the Paris Revue Des Deux Mondes points out that France lost twenty per cent of its meat animal stock by the occupation of ten departments of the Germans. France lost thru this 1,510,000 horned cattle, 14,804,-310 sheep and 814,919 pigs. This means, says the periodical, that France is deprived of an annual meat reduction of 411,000 tons.

Belgium Among Losers.

The livestock of Belgium also was lost by the Entente, this being estimated to amount to about 2,000,000 head of cattle, 18,000,000 sheep and over 2,000,000 pigs. Germany gained thus the meat production of roundly 39,000,000 animals in the Western theater alone.

Tho the Russians saved much of their livestock in Poland and the invaded Russian provinces, nearly forty million meat animals fell in the hands of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians. Against this must be charged the losses sustained by the Central Powers in Galicia and East Prussia, said to amount to about eight million head, because in East Prussia much of the stock was driven off beforehand, while the Galician livestock had already been drawn on heavily by the Austro-Hungarian troops.

The livestock found in Serbia is estimated at about eight million head of meat animals, so that the Central Powers have in their favor a balance of about seventy-eight million animals. This means a meat production of roundly 1,910,000 tons per year.

Daily Meat Ration.

This cannot be looked upon as an increase altogether of the Central Powers' food supply. In the territories from which this livestock comes lives a population of about thirty-five million, whose wants must be met, of course. Nevertheless, the meat production of the territories occupied by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops being some 38,-218,000,000 pounds annually, which is 1,092 pounds per capita, a large surplus is left for the occupying troops. A daily meat ration of eight ounces for each inhabitant of the districts held would place at the disposal of the Germans and Austro-Hungarian, 20,700,000,000 pounds per year. Even in view of the fact that the meat consumption of the Central Powers' armies is 456 pounds for each man a year, this quantity would go far toward maintaining the men in the field.

That pork and pork fats are hard to get at present in the Central Powers countries may be hard to understand in the light of these conditions. But the following explanation of this fact is given here. Pork has been the favorite meat of the men at the front, owing to its heat-producing qualities, and, in addition, last year, when the grain and potato crops of the Central empires were decidedly poor, too many pigs were butchered in order to lessen the demand for food.

Before the outbreak of the war, the live stock of Europe, the Balkan States and the Ottoman Empire not included, stood as follows:

Entente States, 76,632,912 cattle; 104,962 sheep; 30,003,912 pigs.

Central States, 46,746,912 cattle; 48,586,399 sheep; 36,446,391 pigs.

Neutral States, 107, 506,008 cattle; 184, 273, 872 sheep; 91,063,084 pigs.

Great Britain And Italy.

Entente States, which are least favorably situated in their meat supply coming from home production, are Great Britain and Italy. The annual per capita consumption in Great Britain is about 150 pounds. Of this sixty per cent has to be imported. A table recently compiled by the well-known Italian economist Ferretti shows that Italy has already used one-half of its horned cattle to feed its army.

Russia is probably best off in this respect, the heavy demands on its meat production have also been made. To feed its army, estimated at 8,000,000 men under arms, took during the first war year no less than 300,000,000 head of meat animals.

France, in addition to having lost a considerable share of meat animals, is obliged to feed about 3,000,-000 refugees from the occupied departments and Belgium. Russia has to care similarly for over 6,000,000 refugees.

Between the average normal meat consumption of the nations at war, ranging from 110 to 115 pounds per capita, and the consumption of meat by some 25,000,000 men under arms, running from 220 and 260 pounds per man, in the Italian and French armies respectively, and reaching 456 pounds per man in the German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian armies, there is a difference of roughly 2,450,000 tons. According to French economists it takes 142,000,-000 animals to produce this annually.

At Outbreak of War.

The total meat animal stock of the belligerent states was 343,700,000 heads at the outbreak of the war. The excess consumption by the armies of Europe is therefore a little more than 41 per cent of the annual supply of meat, a serious matter when it is considered that with these inroads upon live stock the rate of reproduction is also much decreased.

For the time being, however, the problem affects the Central Powers mainly in the supply of pork. The man at the front prefers that meat to any other, because in army terms, it "sticks to the ribs" better. Mutton is not a favorite, because the men think it too "light," and beef is enjoyed only if it has been cooked in the field kitchen. Pigs, however,are prolific reproducers, and a few years' chance to multiply will make them as plentiful as ever. With horned cattle a quick rehabilitation in this manner is not possible, and beef is for this reason likely to remain a scarce article long after peace is declared.

SLAUGHTER TERRIBLE IN VERDUN BATTLE

GERMANS ORDERED TO ADVANCE NO MATTER WHAT THE COST.

Paris, Feb. 29.—"A frightful massacre" is how German prisoners taken in the battle of Verdun describe the effect of the French artillery machine guns and rifle fire. But the impetus of the assaulting forces was not diminished thereby during the first four days, because fresh troops were thrown into the battle unceasingly.

"Advance, no matter what the losses may be," was the order given to the German troops before the attack. This is verified by documents found on one of the captured officers.

The most critical moment in the six days' action was when the Germans gained a footing in the entrenched camp by the capture of Fort Douamont. The least hesitation on the part of the defenders would have been disastrous. The Germans redoubled their efforts to take advantage of any confusion, but the French immediately began a counter offensive.

French infantry advanced at double-quick to the trumpet charge and leaped at the first ranks of the Germans with irresistible fury. The clash was murderous to both sides. The thinned French ranks were not to be denied, but went on to the second German wing, while re-enforcements were hurried to their support. The German lines wavered first west of Douaumont; then were driven out of the ruins of the fort.

A cry of triumph went up all along the French line, and the ardor of the counter attack was redoubled. In the meantime an artillery duel, surpassing in intensity any previous action of the war, added to the carnage.

The battle now seems to have reached a critical point. The assaulting forces have recoiled slightly in the region of Douaumont, leaving the regiments surrounded by French troops. The attacks upon the French left at Pepper Hill (Cote du Poivre) seemed to have completely failed. However, attacks made repeatedly with such heavy masses as the Germans are constantly bringing up, it is admitted by military authorities are always likely to make further gains, provided the officers are willing to pay the price in human life.

There is no exaggerated optimism to be found in military circles here, but the check of the Germans attacking in such formidable numbers is regarded by them as one of the great achievements of the war, and it is generally held that events have taken a turn quite favorable to the French arms in the last twenty-four hours.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky.
W. D. Newton, Plaintiff,
vs.
H. T. Hobbs, Defendant.

By virtue of judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the February term, 1916, in the above cause for the sum of $260.00 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of August, 1910, until paid, and the further sum of $——with like interest from the—day of——191—, subject to the following credits: None, and all costs herein, I will offer for sale by public auction at Charley Mason's Livery Barn, Fordsville, Ky., the 26th day of March, 1916, about 1 o'clock p. m., upon a credit of Three Months, the following described property, to-wit: Four mules; one gray mare mule about 14½ hands high and 15 years old, named Kit; one bay mare mule about 14½ hands high and 17 years old, named Buck; one black mare mule 15 hands high, 7 years old and named Maud; one bay horse mule 14½ hands high, 4 years old and named Pat, or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale.

This 24th day of February, 1916.
OTTO C. MARTIN,
35t3 Master Commissioner.
Heavrin & Kirk, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Republican election of precinct chairmen will take place at the voting places in the various precincts of Ohio county on Saturday, March 11. The form of voting may be by viva voice or by any other merods the voters in the different precincts may select for themselves. These elections should be held really in the nature of conventions for the purpose of electing the precinct chairman. No fixed number of voters is required to hold these elections.

PREACHER AND WOMAN ARRESTED AFTER ELOPEMENT

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 28.—The Rev. Robley Brown, a "backwoods preacher" as he styled himself, and Mrs. Nannie Pertrum, of upper Turkey Creek, principals in a recent sensational elopement to West Union, across the river in Adam county, Ohio, where they were married and later arrested, the woman on a charge bigamy and the preacher for perjury, were indicted by the Mason county grand jury. It is charged that the woman was living with John Reed, who claimed they were married in Ashland five years ago. The woman and the preacher walked from Dunkinsville to West Union. They were married by a Methodist minister at West Union before Reed found them. Brown boarded with Reed and the woman.

BABY MONOPLANE DRIVEN BY MOTORCYCLE ENGINE

What is undoubtedly the smallest successful monoplane in the world has recently been constructed by a Californian. In addition to this distinction the machine is almost as unusual in design as it is in size, for it is driven tail first by an ordinary 7-hp., twin-cylinder motorcycle engine. It weighs, complete with its gasoline tank filled, only 238 lbs., has a wing spread of 18 ft., an overall length of 16 ft., and a supporting area of about 90 square feet. The motor drives a 4½-ft. propeller at about 1,400 revolutions a minute, giving the craft a speed of nearly 60 miles an hour. The power plant is placed at the extreme rear of the machine so that its weight is balanced by that of the pilot who rides several feet ahead of it. The machine has been driven a number of times, and during these flights has remained in the air from 15 minutes to a half hour. A picture of the machine appears in the March Popular Mechanics Magazine.

To My Customers.

Having formed a partnership with R. L. Alford, for the conduct of the grocery business, it becomes imperative that all outstanding accounts be settled at once, therefore in order to clean up the books, I urgently request that you, who know yourselves to be indebted to me call and settle not later than March 1st.

Yours respectfully,
E. D. (PUP) THOMAS.

RAID ON GAMBLING ROOMS AT PLANTERS HOUSE

A fist fight between two young men about town, who gave their names as Pate Silbereisen and Robert Howard, in the Planters hotel, followed by a complaint being made at police headquarters Sunday that a brace game was being operated in the city, resulted in a raid Tuesday afternoon, when Chief of Police Bell, accompanied by Patrolmen Swearer, Robbins, Bellew and Smith raided a room on the third floor back of the Planters house. A poker table, chairs, green eye shades and other incidentals necessary to a poker layout were discovered and confiscated by the officers and removed to headquarters.

George Lamb was placed under arrest on a charge of gaming. He appeared before Judge Haskins and executed an appearance bond in the sum of $200, with Tom Coleman as surety for his appearance in police court this morning. The police department is looking for others who are thought to have some pertinent knowledge of the game carried out in the room raided.—Owensboro Messenger.

Origin of Auction Sales.

Auction sales originated in ancient Rome, and were introduced to enable soldiers to dispose of spoils of war.

Bees Carry Own Weight.

Five thousand bees will weigh a pound as they leave the hive, but when they return loaded with honey their weight is doubled.

How She Idled Her Time Away

"Please state to the court exactly what you did betwen 8 and 9 o'clock Wednesday morning," said a delicate looking woman in the box, as reported in a Kansas pape.

"Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on John's coat, and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting room and made two beds, and watered my plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to right in it, and washed some lamp chimneys and combed the baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her little shoes; and then I swept my outside steps and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday Then I fed my canary and cleared off the breakfast table, and gave the grocer's boy an order, and then I sat down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck 9. That's all."

"All," said the dazed lawyer. "Excuse me, your honor; I must get my breath before I call the next witness."—Kansas City Journal.

FARM DRAIN TILE
At Wholesale Price.

Spend one cent and write us a postal for Price, delivered at your railroad station, and our price will come to you by first mail. Don't wait. Ask for price on Wire Fencing also.

FORDSVILLE PLANING MILL COMPANY
Incorporated
Jake Wilson, Mgr. FORDSVILLE, KY.

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From agents of other houses, but drive to our floor, or call us by telephone and get the correct order of sales.

House open day and night. Experienced men. All tobacco insured for the benefit of the owners. Best lighted floor in town. Sales as often as any other house.

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LATEST WAR NEWS

Monday.

France.—Champneuville, to the west of Verdun, and the fortified works of Hardaumont, to the east of Fort Douaumont, have been taken by the Germans, according to the German report. Berlin also claims to have captured Cote de Talou. The repulse of repeated attacks of the French against Fort Douaumont are reported. The Paris official reports state that the Germans are maintaining themselves with difficulty in the positions they have taken around Douamont, and the atacks being hurled against the Teutons threaten to dislodge them at any moment. The withdrawal of the French at Talou, claimed by the Germans, has vance posts in the Woevre region is admitted. Paris says that Cote de Talou, claimed by the Germans, has been made untenable by the artillery fire of both sides.

* * *

Germany.—Germany ras instructed the Ambassador at Washington to inform the American Government that the assurances regarding the future conduct of submarine warfare will apply only to merchantmen of a peaceful character. From Berlin no authoritative statement can be obtained regarding the date on which Germany's announced intention to sink armed merchantmen without warning will become operative, although it is reported by German newspapers that the previously announced date, March 1, will be adhered to.

* * *

Russia.—Petrograd reports a lively artillery duel on the Riga front, and further pursuit of the Turks in the Caucasus.

* * *

Tuesday.

United States.—The German Ambassador at Washington has officially informed secretary Lansing that the assurances given in the Lusitania case with respect to submarine warfare have not been modified by the recent German memorandum respecting that Government's intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships beginning March 1.

* * *

France.—Apparently the tide of battle at Verdun is unchanged. Douaumont is in ruins, with the French reported to have encircled an enemy regiment after having driven back detachments, and Paris claims the Germans, after hand-to-hand fights, have been ejected from a small redoubt they had captured. The German War Offices declares efforts of the French at Fort Douaumont have been futile.

Wednesday

United States.—President Wilson and other Government officials are waiting with grave concern the results of the new German submarine warfare policy, which became effective last midnight. The German note in the case was considered yesterday by the President and his cabinet, but no definite decision was reached other than the United States stands as always for the rights of Americans at all times. London fears that the new campaign will be inaugurated with the use of several of the newest and largest of the Teutonic underwater boats.

* * *

France.—Intensity of the battles around Verdun has diminished, while the French are using the artillery in the Woevre region to block German advance toward the fortress, according to Paris. The Germans claim to have captured an armoured work northeast of Douaumont, and to have taken the towns of Manheulles and Champion. Berlin reports the capture of 16,803 prisoners in France.

POND RUN.

Feb. 29.—We are having some changeable weather at present.

Born to the wife of Mr. H. B. Bowen Tuesday night, a fine girl. This makes the thirteenth child for them.

Mr. Will Tomerlin, wife and son, Oscar Lee, spent the day at Simmons Monday with Mrs. Tomerlin's sister, Mrs. C. D. Decker.

Miss Shula Robinson was the guest of her brother, Mr. L. J. Robinson.

Miss Altha Robinsonrartpqshrdlu Saturday night and Sunday. Miss Altha Robinson, his niece, also spent the day with him Sunday.

Patrons of No. 19 district met last Thursday night and elected for their teacher, Mr. Aaron Ross.

Mr. Harrison Maddox spent Thursday night with his sister, Mrs. L. J. Robinson.

Mrs. Mat Graham, Mrs. Jack Hawkinberry and Mrs. Edna Fulkerson spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. H. B. Bowen.

Mrs. Q. A. Wade returned home Tuesday from visiting her sisters.

Mrs. Sophronia Holmes Allen Dead.

Mrs. Sophronia Holmes Allen died at the residence of her son-in-law and daughter, Judge and Mrs. Jno. B. Wilson, Union street, Hartford, last Sunday night at 7 o'clock, after a brief illness of pneumonia. Her remains were taken to Hawesville Monday and after funeral services conducted by Rev. B. W. Napier, of Hartford, assisted by Rev. Alexander, at the Methodist church, Hawesville, at 10 o'clock Tuesday, were interred in the Hawesville cemetery.

The deceased leaves five children surviving her—Mr. William Allen, of Breckenridge county; Mrs. Jno. B. Wilson, Hartford, with whom she was making her home; Mrs. H. H. Lostetter, Chicago; Mr. Stanley H. Allen, Georgetown, Texas, and Miss Alabel Allen, Chicago, all of whom were at her bedside when the final summons came. Mr. Lostetter, her son-in-law, arrived in Hartford early Monday.

Mrs. Allen, who was in the 74th year of her age, was a most cultured and lovable lady, who will be greatly missed. She had been a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist church for more than half a century. Rev. B. W. Napier, Capt. S. K. Cox and Mrs. C. M. Barnett were among those from Hartford who attended the funeral at Hawesville.

EGG LOSSES EXPECTED TO BE REDUCED

A new order regarding the shipment by mail of eggs for hatching purposes, which goes into effect immediately, has been received at the Louisville post-office from headquarters at Washington, and is relied upon by postal authorities to reduce losses in packages of kind to a minimum.

The order says that eggs intended for hatching purposes shall be accepted at all post-offices, regardless of distance, when each egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, wood-wool, or other suitable material. They must be packed in a basket or other container, preferably one with a handle. The container must be lined with paper or corrugated or pasteboard, in order that the contents cannot escape. All packages must be marked so that the contents will be known.